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FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 197 10 October 1986

ARGENTINA

Algeria's Bendjedid Arrives on Official Visit B 1
Apartheid, Falklands Discussed at IPU Meeting B 1
Iraqi Assembly Speaker on War With Iran [Baghdad INA] B 2
Alfonsin Receives Draft Constitutional Proposal B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 Oct]
Entre Rios CGT Office Bombed; No Casualties B 3

BOLIVIA

Party Deputy Leader Rejects Suspension C 1

BRAZIL

First Cuban Ambassador Arrives in Brasilia D 1
Court Acquits 'Nobister' Captain, Crew D 1
Itamaraty Says U.S. GATT Notification 'Threat' [O GLOBO 7 Oct] D 1
View on Informatics Policy [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 8 Oct] D 2
Leak in Nuclear Plant Cooling System Reported D 2
Leakage Not Radioactive D 3
Antiprotectionism Front Planned With Cuba D 3
Central Bank Head Says IMF Backing Not Needed D 4

CHILE

Air Force Chief of Staff Asks For Retirement E 1
Judge Refuses To Comply With Supreme Court Ruling E 1
Supreme Court Suspends Cerda [AFP] E 2
Cerda Will Not Appeal E 2
Echavarria Replaces Cerda E 2
Pinochet Authorizes Political Dialogue E 2
Minister Garcia on Dialogue E 3
Opposition Studies Offer E 4
General Matthei on Dialogue E 5
Christian Democrats Protest Arrests, Violations [AFP] E 7
Diplomatic Corps Expresses Concern to Government E 7
Politicians Oppose Delay of Democratization E 8

COLOMBIA

Conservative Party Orders Ambassadors To Resign F 1
Officials Coordinate Pipeline Protection Plan F 1
Briefs: Ecopetrol Exploration Plans F 1

PERU

Bolivia's Paz Zamora on U.S. Troops, Chile [AFP] J 1
Alva Castro Discusses IDB, AID Disbursements J 1

Terrorist Attacks in Lima, Junin, Puno [AFP] J 2

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti Speaks on Military Issue, Democracy K 1
PIT-CNT 'Denounces' Participation in Unitas [AFP] K 3
Senate Rejects Blanco Amnesty Proposal [AFP] K 3

MEXICO

$77 Million in Goods Exported to Cuba Annually M 1
Briefs: Marijuana Confiscated; M 1
Economic Statistics Outlined;
Visas for Colombia Visits

PANAMA

Attorney General on Drug Smuggling Issues N 1
Assembly President Temporarily Held Hostage N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Police Arrest Murderer of Nicaragua's Chamorro P 1
Briefs: Ambassador to ROK P 1

EL SALVADOR

Armed Forces Deny Charges in Downed Plane P 1
Venceremos on Plane Downing [Venceremos] P 2
Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta Addresses UNGA P 3

GUATEMALA

CDHG Formally Protests Army Attacks on Civilians P 11
[PRENSA LIBRE 6 Oct]
Minister Downplays Charges [REUTER] P 12

NICARAGUA

Wheelock, Hasenfus Hold News Conferences P 13
Hasenfus on 'Similar Flights' [AFP] P 21
Bodies Given to U.S. Embassy [AFP] P 21
UNO Vows To Continue Fight P 22
Ortega Sends Anniversary Messages to GDR, DPRK P 22

CUBA

Gorbachev To Discuss Nicaragua, SDI at Summit Q 1
Reagan Remarks 'Barrier' Q 1
U.S. Advisers of Cuban Origin Coordinate Flights Q 2
U.S. Role in Downed Plane Incident Viewed Q 3
U.S.-Caribbean Military Operation Noted Q 3
U.S. Intends To Stop 'Struggle' Against Pinochet Q 4
JUVENTUD REBELDE Criticizes U.S.-Brazil Trade Q 4
International Aviation Safety Meeting Begins Q 5

Construction Protocol With Yugoslavia Signed Q 5
Guinean Foreign Minister Semedo Arrives Q 6
Briefs: New Envoy to Iran; Brazilian, Philippine Ambassadors; Bilateral Agreement With Congo Extended Q 6

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Former Defense Minister on Military 'Abuses' R 1
Retired General Reinstated R 1
Briefs: Cocaine Confiscated; Cocaine Seized R 1

SURINAME

villagers Evacuate After Brunswijk Attack U 1
Infighting Reportedly Splits Brunswijk Gang U 1
Two Patamacca Company Hostages Released U 1

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY082212 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2128 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid arrived at the military sector of the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport shortly after 1810 [2110 GMT] today, thus starting an official visit to Argentina where he will follow a busy schedule. President Raul Alfonsin and his wife, Vice President Victor Martinez, and other Argentine cabinet members welcomed Bendjedid at the airport.

APARTHEID, FALKLANDS DISCUSSED AT IPU MEETING

PY091611 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2204 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (DYN) -- The 76th interparliamentary Union [IPU] conference today turned into a sounding board of serious problems related to colonialism, after 15 delegations introduced as many draft resolutions condemning the South African racist regime and endorsing the Namibian independence.

In addition, four of the proposals -- those sponsored by Venezuela, Nicaragua, Morocco, and Algeria -- urged Argentina and Great Britain to start negotiations over the Malvinas Islands. Other countries implicitly criticized the United States for not having hardened its policy toward the white government of Pretoria.

Meanwhile, representing the Argentine bloc, UCR [Radical Civic Union] Senator Luis Leon harshly lashed out at Great Britain over the latter's refusal to discuss the sovereignty over the Malvinas archipelago, and urged the parliamentarians "to modify a perverted political, economic, and commercial international order because it speaks of peace but offers wars."

Referring to the unyielding position of the government in London over the discussion on the sovereignty issue, Leon said that "certain principles require definite stands. One cannot be more or less honest and we cannot be more or less sovereign."

"The entire international community must undertand that islands that are within our territorial waters cannot belong to a mother country that is 15,000 miles away," Leon added.

The draft resolutions asking to condemn the South African regime and demanding the Namibian independence were sponsored by Egypt, Soviet Union, Algeria, Iran, Zimbabwe, Cuba, Mongolia, Cameroon, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Morocco, and Senegal.

In addition, the Scandinavian group (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland) harshly condemned the Pretoria regime and demanded Namibian independence. The British group, however, has urged governments to respect the right to self-determination and has urged an unconditional South African withdrawal from Namibian territory.

The proposals by the different groups -- with slight changes in each case -- were made during the ongoing meeting of the IPU congress that is being held in this capital. The proposals are related to point four on the agenda. This point involves the discussion of the contribution of the parliaments -- in the international peace year -- to the elimination of colonialism, the promotion of Namibian independence, and the complete eradication of racism in South Africa where a ruling white minority is subduing a black majority.

In his speech, Leon said that "although the people of the Malvinas Islands have been brought in from elsewhere, Argentina respects them." Leon said: "The United Kingdom refuses to speak of sovereignty and, as an example of its intransigence, we now have on our territory a very powerful military base which eptiomizes the violation of the law in the South Atlantic."

Moving on, Leon made it clear that "this does not involve protesting against colonialism". He explained, however, it is necessary to transform the international order "which speaks of peace but offers wars, demands development but is defeated by dependency, speaks of free trade but is saturated with protectionism and [word indistinct] rates."

Specifically referring to the situation of the southern archipelago, Leon said that "this is not a problem only involving Argentina." Leon added: "It is up to the (international) community to say at their parliaments if colonialism will continue, if the accumulation of wealth will continue to foster misery elsewhere, and if the imperialist pressure will continue to enslave peoples."

Leon concluded: "I greet the Namibian and South African peoples. I greet all the peoples and I respectfully call on them to be loyal to our aspirations of independence. Colonialism means violence. Whom amongst us does not want peace?"

IRAQI ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ON WAR WITH IRAN

JN091528 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has called on the international community to exert more efforts to prevent the supply of Iran with weapons and to exert political and economic pressure on Iran to abide by international law.

At a news conference held here last night on the fringes of the meetings of the 76th IPU conference, he emphasized that the Iranian regime does not understand the language of peace, indicating that Iran launched 25 hostile attacks against Iraq without achieving its expansionist ambitions. He explained that the Zionist entity is one of the Iranian regimes' main weapons suppliers as confirmed by the Israeli officials' statements.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi renewed Iraq's call for a just and comprehensive peace to end its dispute with Iran in accordance with internatinal law and UN resolutions. He said that Iraq agrees to an international inquiry under the supervision of the United Nations or any other organizations in order to determine the party which started the war and which is responsible for its continuation.

In his news conference, the Iraqi National Assembly speaker discussed the background of the Iranian aggression against Iraq and Iran's continued violation of Iraq's national sovereignty since Khomeyni's assumption of power in Iran.

ALFONSIN RECEIVES DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL

PY082310 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] President Raul Alfonsin yesterday received from the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy the formal draft of its recommendations on constitutional reform, including the appointment of a prime minister.

The 80 pages of recommendations also proposed a four-year presidential term with the option of re-election on one occasion, the system currently used in the United States.

The recommended method of presidential election was the two-round French system whereby there is no limit to the number of the candidates in the first round but only the two front-runners square off in the second round. There is no second round if one candidate secures an absolute majority in the first round.

Future prime ministers could be defeated by a vote of censure in Congress and new cabinets appointed by the president provided that the new premier was backed by a simple majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Failure to obtain such a majority weould lead to general elections, according to the council's recommendations.

The council also urges the "equal treatment of all religous denominations and the effective separation of church and state." New restrictions on state of siege legislation are also proposed, including the insistence that Congress be in session or be called into session if necessary to approve such a step.

Congressional sessions should also be longer, the council recommended, while judges should be appointed by the government with Senate approval.

Alfonsin yesterday praised the council's work, stressing the need for "common denominators" in modern Argentina. In reply Council chairman Carlos Nino described the proposed reforms as "necessary and opportune" provided they gained a broad consensus.

ENTRE RIOS CGT OFFICE BOMBED; NO CASUALTIES

PY091444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1202 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Parana, 9 Oct (NA) -- Entre Rios CGT [General Confederation of Labor] President Carlos Etcheverry has confirmed that a powerful bomb exploded this morning outside the Entre Rios CGT office, causing serious damage, and the shock wave shattered the windows of neighboring buildings within a radius of one hundred meters. There have been no reports of casualties.

The bomb virtually destroyed a 2.5 by 80 [unit of measure not given] front window of the CGT office, also those of two neighboring offices. [passage omitted]

Etcheverry stated that yesterday "we received a number of anonymous telephone threats which we ignored." "Unidentified people yesterday threw leaflets in downtown Parana describing the trade union organizations as fascists," Etcheverry added.

Etcheverry believes that the attack "is against today's stoppage and march to be held by the CGT in Buenos Aires and against the stoppage we, the entre Rios CGT, will hold on 25 October. A total of 46 trade unions belong to the Entre Rios CGT." [passage omitted]

PARTY DEPUTY LEADER REJECTS SUSPENSION

PY091701 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Eudoro Galindo, former deputy leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], has rejected the measure suspending him from the party he had led with Hugo Banzer Suarez. Galindo said he is not going to let his party be divided, something that has happened to other political organizations. He added that should a disagreement occur, it should be solved in a practical manner.

Eudoro Galindo yesterday granted a press conference to explain the reports released in this regard, and to release a document answering the decision made by his party leaders. The document states:

[Begin Galindo recording] [Words indistinct] if intrigue, adulations, and hypocrisy are used to divide and take over the party. They only serve to divide the party we have built for love of the fatherland, the party we have built with honesty and sacrifice.

As a result of this behavior which threatens to undermine the main national political project, some members of the ADN leadership have repeatedly expressed their disagreement and profound concern over the fact that they encounter only incomprehension and ingratitude.

To prevent the escalation of the conflict, (?I decided to return) to the party's leadership, in an effort to correct the sidetracked course of the party's leadership [words indistinct] principles and norms of political behavior.

On 5 October, the press published a report saying that the deputy chief of ADN had been suspended from his party. The people are well aware of this, because a few days ago I called for a national meeting of leaders in Cochabamba. This meeting was suspended because of the state of siege. [end recording]

Galindo then added he will not engage in a controversy, but warned and challenged those who made this apocryphal decision, to maintain and defend publicly the accusations through which they are trying to replace him. He said he will legally fight his suspension and he will always insist in the unity of the party. [passage omitted]

FIRST CUBAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY100034 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Jorge Bolanos, the Cuban ambassador to Brazil, arrived today in Brasilia. He is the first Cuban ambassador to take up his post after a 22-year break in relations between the 2 countries. Bolanos, who has been in Rio de Janeiro since 7 October, stated that he is very honored and happy to be the first Cuban ambassador to Brazil.

[Begin Bolanos recording] It is gratifying that my government has selected me to represent it here in Brazil and to be the first ambassador after 22 years. I am very happy. [end recording]

Bolanos will present his credentials to President Jose Sarney on 10 October, when he will hand the president a message from Fidel Castro.

COURT ACQUITS 'NOBISTOR' CAPTAIN, CREW

PY081524 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Last night the Federal Court of Appeals, TFR, acquitted the captain and crew members of the Panamenian-flag vessel "Nobistor." In March the federal police seized weapons and military equipment from the vessel that was anchored in Rio de Janeiro port. The TFR considers the transaction by which the Ghanaian Government purchased weapons from Argentina as legal.

ITAMARATY SAYS U.S. GATT NOTIFICATION 'THREAT'

PY072339 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portugues 7 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] Brasilia — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision does not please Itamaraty because, even though he did not announce retaliatory actions or the suspension of U.S. imports from Brazil over the Brazilian restrictions on its informatics market, the U.S. Government has formally notified the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) of its intention to suspend tariff concessions for Brazilian products. In Itamaraty's opinion, the formal U.S. notification entails a threat because it has thus announced its decision to take retaliatory actions in the future.

The Brazilian Government believes Reagan's action has fallen short of being a political action because it will not result in any immediate retaliatory actions against U.S. imports from Brazil, according to Itamaraty Secretary General Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima. Upon receiving a copy of Reagan's decision from U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudemann yesterday afternoon, Flecha de Lima immediately went to Planalto Palace to brief President Jose Sarney.

View on Informatics Policy

PY091949 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Price of Restrictions."]

[Text] The assertion by President Ronald Reagan that market restrictions on informatics is an unfair practice, which will subject Brazil to automatic penalties under U.S. legislation, requires a realistic assessment by Brazilian officials of the policy adopted in this field. There is still time for this reassessment because the U.S. Government has postponed until 31 December its restrictions of Brazilian imports. Notwithstanding, Reagan at once decided to report to the GATT that he stop tariff privileges for several Brazilian products, namely shoes, coffee, and orange juice. Thus, he can, without prior notice, raise tariffs on these products.

The Brazilian economy cannot expose itself to these and other penalties threatened by the U.S. Government, especially now that difficulties abroad are increasing. The first half of 1986, for example, has already witnessed a 17-percent decline, compared with the same period in 1985, in the Brazilian trade surplus with the United States, which represents one-third of our exports. It must be noted that Brazil's overall trade balance shows signs of a less favorable performance in 1986 than in 1985, and it has even worse prospects for 1987.

By insisting on market restrictions, the informatics policy jeopardizes the competitiveness of the entire national industry. The restrictions instituted by the Informatics Law, instead of the desired domestic technological capability, may give rise to an imbalance in the productive apparatus of the vast majority of the industrial lines. Most equipment produced is defective and its cause is proportionately much higher than similar equipment manufactured abroad. Even among Brazililan informatics businessmen, there is no consensus that the Law on Informatics and the SEI (Special Secretariat of Informatics) are beneficial to Brazilian industry. Market restrictions have served the interests of just a few enterprises. There are more effective mechanisms to protect new industries, such as customs barriers, encouragement to form "joint-ventures," and fixing percentages of Brazilian capital holdings in the multinational companies established in Brazil. These are all feasible alternatives that would not give rise to retaliations. Brazil can -- and must -- make its informatics policy more flexible, dispelling the threat of greater damage. If the government insists on the current strategy, it should not complain about the United States fighting Brazilian protectionism blow for blow.

LEAK IN NUCLEAR PLANT COOLING SYSTEM REPORTED

PY092048 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2010 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Oct (EFE) -- A water leak in two valves in the cooling system of the Angra I nuclear reactor is keeping the plant technicians on alert because of the possible risk of radioactive contamination. This was confirmd by Xamuset Bittencourt, executive director of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN], who said the incident "entails no further risks for the safety of the personnel."

The leak, which began on 3 October but was not announced until today, was caused by the rupture of the security rings of the auxiliary circuit of the system. These rings are the same type used on the U.S. space shuttle Challenger which failed to work properly causing the disaster on 28 January. The rings are large specialized parts, which are used at the joints of the water, steam, gas, and oil pipes in the system. These rings are also used in conventional generating plants.

Bittencourt explained that the problem occurred during a preliminary test, and that "in a nuclear plant, it is a good thing it happened at this early stage, when greater danger can be prevented."

Furnas Centrais Electricas S.A., the company responsible for the plant, has ordered an evacuation of the sector. However, it is still not known how many workers were near the place when the incident happened.

Leakage Not Radioactive

PY092335 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves today said the problem that occurred on 7 October at the Angra I nuclear plant was minor. Chaves said a valve stop [retentor de valvula] suffered a short circuit, which did not affect the main system of the plant. Therefore, there was no danger of radioactive leakage. This is because the plant has not been operating since January.

Camilo Penna, president of Furnas company has distributed reports about the 7 October incident at Angra I. According to Camilo Penna, a valve of the reactor's cooling system was defective, causing a small water leakage in the drainage tank. The official message also explains that this type of leakage is possible in any industrial installation. Moreover, it remains confined within closed systems, and thus does not represent any danger.

Angra dos Reis Mayor Jose Luis Ribeiro (Reseque) explained: There has not been any sort of radioactive leakage to endanger the environment at the Angra I plant. This fact has already been confirmed by the National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN].

ANTIPROTECTIONISM FRONT PLANNED WITH CUBA

PY092218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2103 GMT 7 Oct 86

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Oct (EFE) -- Brazil and Cuba, in their first joint action since the resumption of diplomatic relations on 25 June, will promote a common front of Latin American sugar producing countries against the U.S. and EEC protectionist measures. The proposal will be presented on Monday, 13 October, when the meeting of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] begins in the city of Maceio, 2,642 km northeast of Brasilia. Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas will be present at the meeting, which will also be attended by high-ranking Brazilian Foreign Ministry officials.

The overall sugar production of the two countries is almost 17 million tons, and their exports have been reduced considerably as a result of the prices imposed by U.S. and EEC producers. According to sources from the Brazilian market, the international price has been established by those countries at less than 8 cents per kilogram, but Brazil can only export at a minimum price of 9 cents (2.50 cruzados) per kilogram. Brazilian production for 1986 has been estimated at 7,746,000 tons, 2,306,000 tons of which are earmarked for exports. Brazilian sugar exports dropped from $586.3 million in 1984 to $363.8 million in 1985.

Cuba has been accused, especially by Australia, one of the largest exporters, of being the major obstacle to the negotiation of a new world sugar agreement. The Australian Government claims that Cuba is selling sugar at special prices above the international price, to Eastern European countries, the PRC, and Vietnam.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources reported today the delegates will take advantage of the presence of the Cuban foreign trade minister to try to reach a common position for the approval of more flexible world sugar agreement, similar to the coffee agreement. Moreover, the first steps will be taken for the reactivation of trade, suspended since 1964, when the two countries broke diplomatic relations. Up to that time, bilateral agreements were minimal, and in that year, trade was only $5 million, resulting from Cuban exports of books and magazines worth a total of $3 million, and Brazilian exports of corn [mijo] valued at $2 million.

The Brazilian-Cuban joint commission of trade met for the last time in 1966 and all subsequent Brazilian exports, not recorded officially, have been conducted through third countries.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD SAYS IMF BACKING NOT NEEDED

PY081520 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Brazil no longer needs IMF backing to negotiate its foreign debt with the international banking sector. The contacts that Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has made with the bankers are sufficient. This comment was made by Central Bank President Fernando Bracher who believes that Brazil only needs one thing: the support of the governments of those countries in which creditor banks are headquartered.

AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF ASKS FOR RETIREMENT

PY100100 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] FACH [Chilean Air Force] Chief of Staff General Carlos Desgroux has asked to go into voluntary retirement after 40 years of service. Desgroux will be replaced by the commander of the FACH's Logistics Command, General Pablo Saldias Maripangui. General Fernando Rojas Vender will replace Saldias as commander of the Logistics Command. Desgroux will be succeeded by Saldias on 10 October at 1100 in a ceremony at the Defense Ministry.

Following is the FACH's communique:

The ceremony of the change of the commanders in the Logistics Command will take place tomorrow, Friday 10 October, at 0900 at the headquarters of the Quartermaster Command. On this occasion General Pablo Saldias Maripangui will hand over this important unit to General Fernando Rojas Vender. And, at 1100 at the Defense Ministry a ceremony will take place in which there will be a change of the FACH's chief of staff. General Carlos Desgroux will hand over his command to General Pablo Saldias Maripangui. The ceremony will take place in the office of the chief of staff. This official communique is signed by Octavio (Mardones Ibanez), Air Force colonel, commander of the FACH's Public Relations Department.

JUDGE REFUSES TO COMPLY WITH SUPREME COURT RULING

PY082235 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The judge who investigated the case involving the disappearance of 10 people while under arrest believes the Supreme Court decision to acquit the 40 people he indicted for their involvement in this case is not in compliance with the law. In view of this, Judge Carlos Cerda Fernandez has postponed the definitive acquittal of those involved, one of whom is former Chilean Air Force Commander Gustavo Leigh.

The indictments that Cerda issued on 14 August 1986 were annulled on 10 September: Leonel (Berauy), Efrem Araya, and Juan Gonzalez. They repealed the indictments and decided that it was proper to apply the amnesty law issued in April 1978 in favor of the persons in question.

The accusing party representing the relatives of the 10 Communist leaders, who were arrested before the end of 1976 and whose fate is still unknown, submitted a complaint before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, through the five judges who make up the Second Chamber, upheld the Appellate Court decision by ordering the release of the five defendants who were under arrest and definitively acquitted all those involved.

However, Judge Cerda only ordered the release from jail of those arrested, but he refused to acquit all those involved because he believes in this case it is inappropriate to apply the amnesty law. Judge Cerda also told journalists appointed to the courts that he will inform the members of the Eighth Appellate Court Chamber that the ruling that acquitted the people in question was not in keeping with the law. In his opinion, this action taken by the judges represents misfeasance [prevaricacion] in office and is punishable under Article 226, Clause 2 of the Penal Code.

Supreme Court Suspends Cerda

PY090201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Supreme Court today suspended Judge Carlos Cerda Fernandez for 2 months. Cerda had refused to acquit 40 members of the Armed Forces who had been linked to the disappearance of 10 leaders of the proscribed Communist Party.

The acquittal had been handed down by the Court of Appeals and then confirmed by the Supreme Court, which has accused Cerda of overreaching his functions as a judge. It charged that his procedures were a serious violation of judicial discipline. In a resolution, the Supreme Court revealed it has imposed a disciplinary punishment consisting of a 2-month suspension at half pay. The measures will go into effect immediately. [passage omitted]

Cerda Will Not Appeal

PY092239 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Judge Carlos Cerda of the Court of Appeals said this morning he has a clear conscience and he will not appeal the Supreme Court's decision. [passage omitted]

Cerda repeated that he will obey the Supreme Court decision, but he said at times the justice of man does not always coincide with divine justice. [passage omitted] The judge also stated he has not thought of leaving the Judicial Branch and he now believes more than ever in justice. [passage omitted]

Echavarria Replaces Cerda

PY100136 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Court of Appeals of Santiago has named Judge Alberto Echavarria Lorca to replace Judge Carlos Cerda in the case in which the disappearance of 10 persons who had previously been detained is being investigated. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET AUTHORIZES POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY091118 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today announced his decision to authorize an initial dialogue with the different political sectors of the country. This "opening" is included in a message forwarded to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, with instructions to contact those who may be interested in contributing to the preparation of the final copy of the draft bill on political parties.

According to the instructions given by the chief of state those sectors included in the "opening" of the Chilean military regime must respect the current institutional legal order and reject Marxism; they must particularly reject violence, terrorism, and guerrilla warfare. The message to the minister also recalls that since the approval of the current Constitution through the 1980 plebiscite the government has set as one of its objectives the approval by congress of this addition to the Constitution.

To achieve this objective the government recalls that current transitory provisions of the Constitution are in effect during this period, that is, between 11 March 198' and 11 March 1989. This task provides for the approval of the law on political parties to be finished probably during the first months of 1987, and the chief of state has decided to instruct his interior minister to conduct the appropriate consultations, warning they must be limited only to the issue of the law on political parties.

Minister Garcia on Dialogue

PY100213 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Next week, the government will begin contacting various sectors of public opinion in order to hear their comments on the law on political parties. The president of the Republic has given the interior minister a letter of instructions in this regard. Minister Ricardo Garcia described to the press the guidelines which, according to presidential orders, will be followed in these contacts:

[Begin recording] [Garcia] I am planning the steps that will allow us to contact those political sectors meeting the criteria established in the president's letter.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] to which sectors does this letter refer...?

[Garcia, interrupting] As you know, as we have said time and again, it refers basically to those sectors that have clearly outlined their position -- particularly in recent times -- on the overall current Chilean legal system, on Marxism, and on acts of violence. [end recording]

Asked if the president's instructions should be considered a governmental invitation for a dialogue to some opposition sectors, Garcia answered by describing those sectors to be contacted:

[Begin Garcia recording] We are basically willing to contact representatives of sectors sharing our interest in the general situation of the country, in matters that are important to the country; like the law on political parties, and the law on balloting and vote count. These are two basic tools for organizing and implementing national political activities. [end recording]

Asked if these contacts will include the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which has reviewed its position, Minister Garcia said he does not rule out this possibility. Garcia also said the first steps toward establishing these contacts will be taken next week.

In addition to outlining the procedures for holding dialogue with the democratic opposition, Interior Minister Garcia discussed aspects of the future Antiterrorist Law, changes to the military justice code, the definition of terrorist actions, and the creation of the post of attorney general. A draft bill introducing these changes was disclosed by Minister Garcia, who delivered a copy of the document to reporters. This document has already been sent to the legislative branch. Garcia explained one of the changes:

[Begin Garcia recording] This draft bill of which you have received a copy, is ready, and basically it creates the post of attorney general. This official will represent the state in all cases involving crimes covered by the Antiterrorist Law which are heard by courts of law. The attorney general will represent the state in all these cases and will request that the court take all the proceedings he deems appropriate to clear up the crime and to determine the responsibility of the defendants, as well as to expedite the trials. [end recording]

The minister added that the attorney general will have to file an action of joinder of cases, to have the same judge hear related cases that come under the Antiterrorist Law. The attorney general will have to be heard on all cases of violation of the Antiterrorist Law. Garcia also discussed the changes to the military justice code.

[Begin Garcia recording] The draft bill also includes modifications to the Military Justice Code, to establish that the state must be represented in all cases of violation of the Antiterrorist Law. This means the military attorney general will have to participate in these cases. The main objective of this, in general terms, is to allow greater elbowroom in cases of violation of the Antiterrorist Law and to expedite these processes. [end recording]

Minister Garcia explained this as the fundamental objective of the draft bill. The draft bill sent to the Government Junta also includes a message by the president of the Republic, explaining its contents, and requesting its quick approval.

Opposition Studies Offer

PY092305 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The 13 parties that have signed the Bases for the Support of the Future Democratic Government [Bases de sustentacion para el Futuro Regimen Democratico] have agreed to individually study the calls for dialogue made by the commanders in chief of the Navy and FACH [Chilean Air Force] and by the director general of Carabineros. This was reported by Ricardo Nunez, secretary general of the Socialist Party.

In an interview with Primera Plana, Nunez said two topics were debated during the meeting. He also stated the representatives of the 13 parties carefully and with an open mind studied the recent comments made by some of the commanders in chief.

[Begin Nunez recording] First, it was decided that each party should carefully study them and then hand in an answer based on the merit of the comments. Second, there is a desire for the parties to meet and continue to study how we will advance in the task we set for ourselves some time ago in order to widen the scope of the National Accord. Regarding this point, we have deemed it very opportune to evaluate the earlier debate, which was very valuable and constructive, so we can face other important matters that interest the country. [end recording]

Nunez also stated they are studying some matters that the people expect them to discuss. In this respect, he said the meeting was very positive. He pointed out that within the next few days there will be another meeting to debate these matters.

General Matthei on Dialogue

PY081706 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] General Fernando Matthei, Chilean Air Force commander and member of the Government Junta, has expressed hope that the dialogue between the democratic opposition and the Armed Forces will take place soon, because otherwise, he added, the vast majority of Chileans who want a peaceful solution will be very disillusioned.

[Begin Matthei Recording] Well, I believe my opinion on this issue is well-known. I have been pointing out for a long time that it is indispensable that we tread a path that will lead to dialogue and thus discuss national problems with opposition leaders. I pointed this out in a very precise manner last year before my departure for Korea. Therefore, I am pleased that opposition leaders are today thinking along the same lines, and I sincerely hope that in so doing we shall be able to materialize the hopes of the vast majority of Chileans who want to achieve a peaceful solution, and continuity. Chileans want to work in peace and achieve development. This is basically what Chileans aspire to. Although I have no access to any specific polls other than those that have been published by the press, all polls that have been conducted recently show that Chileans basically want to work. [end recording]

Asked if the opposition sector must recognize the 1980 Constitution before undertaking a dialogue with the government, Matthei answered: I believe it is not a question of establishing prerequisites before sitting down at the negotiating table. But I must say very few people question the validity of the Constitution or its legality. He added: This is really a dead issue.

Matthei added: I believe that the opposition and the Government Junta are aware that the Constitution can be amended. He added that the legal mechanisms to do this are established. I, therefore, believe we should center our discussions on this issue. Regarding the need to fulfill the desires of the Armed Forces and of the democratic opposition, the Government Junta member said if these desires are not fulfilled soon, the people will be disillusioned.

[Begin Matthei Recording] I believe that if this dialogue does not start soon, the people will be disillusioned and this will be very negative. Although I am not the person to establish guidelines in this regard, I must add that first of all we are talking about a hypothesis. I personally have not received any requests to hold a meeting, and I do not know whether my colleagues have received such requests. I would say that if I receive a request to hold a meeting, I would logically first discuss it with my colleagues, and with the president because he has been entrusted through a constitutional mandate with the political leadership of the country, and I would see how to achieve such a meeting which has not yet been requested. [end recording]

Asked if the fact that he will first discuss the issue with the president means he is going to request presidential permission to hold the meeting, Matthei said this is not the case. He said it is a question of exchanging ideas.

[Begin Matthei recording] No, (?not) necessarily. But I believe we at least have to... [Matthei hesitates, changes thought] Aside from the fact that the president is in charge of the political leadership of the country, we are united by friendship and we are part of a government. Everyone must be aware that no one will be able to divide this government. People have been trying unsuccessfully to divide the government for 13 years. When we speak of... [changes thought] A few days ago I was reading an interview granted by a [coughs] excuse me, a very prominent youth leader, Tomas Jocelyn-Holt, who expressed his hope that there would be a true and frank dialogue. Well, I wholeheartedly agree with what this young man is saying: this must be a true and frank dialogue. But if the government is undertaking this dialogue with the objective of dividing the opposition; or if the opposition is promoting it to divide the government, this will not be a true dialogue. It is not a question of dividing anyone. No one will be able to divide the government. This should be perfectly clear by now. Therefore, it is not a question of requesting authorization. It is a question of uniting criteria. [end recording]

Asked about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's comments regarding the Chilean democratic transition and human rights violations, Matthei said that Reagan is a statesman who exercises exceptional leadership at the international level. He added that Reagan appears to be well-informed. Matthei said: When he speaks about the Chilean transition I believe there are no differences between his hopes and those of the Chilean people.

[Begin Matthei recording] We want to achieve a peaceful and well-planned democratic transition as soon as possible. There are 2 years remaining until we are scheduled to achieve a democratic transition, and this is a fair deadline after having spent more than 13 years under a military government. We must also keep in mind that if we are today speaking of achieving a democratic transition, it is only because the Armed Forces are in power. We must not forget that if the other alternative had succeeded, if the Marxists were in power thanks to some of those gentlemen who are today aspiring to achieve political leadership and who thank God seem to have meditated over and admitted the mistake of having readily and irresponsibly handed over the government to the Marxists, we would not be speaking of a return to democracy today. No one speaks of the return to democracy in Cuba or Nicaragua. If we are today speaking of a return to democracy, therefore, it is because the military took over power. [end recording]

General Matthei said that on his own initiative he held a meeting with National Party [PN] members with whom he had reportedly discussed the electoral law and the political parties law.

[Begin Matthei recording] Yes, it is true I have met with some of them. For example, a few days ago I invited the PN leadership to lunch. There have been some comments about this, but it was I who invited them. They did not request the meeting during which we discussed important issues regarding the future electoral law and the political parties law. I wanted to know their opinion. I have also talked with other people whom I do not want to identify because I have not been authorized by them to do so. This means there is already a dialogue toa certain extent. There is a certain rapprochement which allows us to be optimistic about the future. [end recording]

Regarding the possible participation of the communist party [PCCH] in the political dialogue, General Matthei said as far as he is concerned there is no possibility. He immediately asked: Do you think that in Germany the Nazi party would be allowed to participate in a dialogue? He answered himself by saying: No, they would not because the Nazis were in power and the Germans know the Nazis very well. Well, Chile experienced a communist government.

Asked about the Supreme Court ruling which amnestied those indicted because of their involvement in the [disappearance] of 10 communist leaders in 1976, General Matthei said: I believe that if the Supreme Court, which cast 5 votes in favor and none against, issued this ruling, it is because it reflects the facts. I cannot say anything else. I entirely respect the court's ruling.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS PROTEST ARRESTS, VIOLATIONS

PY091438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of Chile today voiced its strongest protest over the government-ordered arrests of political leaders who are opposed to the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet. In its statement, the PDC voiced its repudiation over the treatment of political leader Patricio Hales, whom the government is trying to connect to terrorist actions. [passage omitted]

The PDC has denounced a new escalation of violations of public liberties based on the state of siege imposed by the regime and on the use of certain trials which are currently conducted by military courts. In the statement, the PDC has also voiced its protest over the detention of lawyer Pamela Pereira, who works for the Vicariate of Solidarity, and of socialist lawyer Eduardo Loyola, leader of the faction headed by former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda, and demanded their immediate release. The statement concludes by stating that we welcome and will continue to welcome any willingness to seek paths for understanding. However, to turn these intentions into concrete facts, arbitrary arrests must cease immediately.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS EXPRESSES CONCERN TO GOVERNMENT

PY080300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (EFE) -- The diplomatic corps accredited to Chile has expressed to the government of General Augusto Pinochet "its profound concern" over the attitude of Chilean officials, which the heads of foreign missions believe do not comply with the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations. The concern of the ambassadors and charge d'affaires is contained in a letter delivered to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle by Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Angelo Sodano, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps.

The foreign diplomats' "concern" is related to the incident that occurred between the Chilean security forces and Netherlands Charge d'Affaires Rene Aquarone on 8 September a few hours after the unsuccessful attack against Pinochet in the outskirts of Santiago. On that occasion, security agents arrested four students who had entered the Netherlands Embassy to hand over a declaration when Aquarone was driving them in his official vehicle and under his personal protection. The violation of diplomatic status by armed security agents who even climbed over the diplomatic vehicle while Aquarone was forced to get out of the car with his hands in the air prompted a strong protest by the Netherlands Government and later the protest of the 12 EEC foreign ministers who were meeting in Brussels.

Meanwhile, in Santiago the members of the diplomatic corps have held a special meeting to evaluate the incident involving the Netherlands charge d'affaires and similar incidents that have occurred with other diplomats in the past. The 46 chiefs of missions in Santiago agreed to entrust the apostolic nuncio with the task of expressing to Foreign Minister del Valle their profound "concern" over the seriousness of the incidents that have occurred. This task was carried out by Msgr Sodano.

POLITICIANS OPPOSE DELAY OF DEMOCRATIZATION

PY082025 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Chilean political sectors have agreed that if international credits are restricted to Chile it would be highly inappropriate and would slow the transition toward democracy. The political sectors were thus referring to comments made by Government Secretary General Francisco Xavier Cuadra who said that economic sanctions will result in the impoverishment of the country which would in turn result in government decisions that may slow the transition toward democracy. Enrique Kraus, former legislator and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader, said that Cuadra's opinion is a bombshell because it implies disregarding some government-implemented measures. He added that we cannot confuse economic obstacles with political decisions.

[Begin Kraus recording] I do not believe that this is healthy or beneficial at all. As a Chilean I am hurt that we are exposed to this situation. I believe these decisions which are freely adopted by foreign creditors will certainly have negative effects on the economic situation of Chileans in general. But I absolutely reject the idea of adopting domestic political measures because of certain economic decisions. I believe these are two completely different matters. [end recording]

Pablo Longueira, member of the Independent Democratic Union, UDI, political board, has expressed his hope that the (?soft) credits issued by the World Bank will eventually arrive, but he claimed that it would be a great error to slow the transition toward democracy if this credit is not issued.

[Begin Longueira recording] Those credits that are pending will be approved because Chile has complied with all the macroeconomic demands imposed by the international financial organizations. However, if these credits are not approved I believe it would be a grave error for the government to slow those processes that will lead us to the achievement of democracy. I believe issues must not be confused because the non-approval of these credits would only mean we will achieve democracy but with an unstable economy since this situation will affect unemployment levels and the economic growth which the country has been experiencing; while if this economic growth continues we will have more solid economic stability during the transition to democracy. [end recording]

Mario Papi, Social Democratic Party [PSD] leader, has a similar opinion to that expressed by the UDI leader; but he rejected toying with the idea of using a possible economic boycott as an excuse to delay the democratic transition. Papi said one of the reasons for implementing restrictions on credits to Chile is the domestic situation the country is experiencing. The PSD leader admitted, however, that the lack of foreign resources will place the economy in a difficult situation. [passage omitted]

The World Bank will discuss the granting of credit to Chile in Washington during November.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY ORDERS AMBASSADORS TO RESIGN

PA092148 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The Conservatives have changed their reflex opposition into total opposition to the government of President Barco. Today they announced that the current Conservative ambassadors must immediately resign and return to the country. They also will not be accepting consular appointments. The Conservatives also withdrew from the Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission, whose members included Former Presidents Misael Pastrana and Belisario Betancur. This way, the handling of Colombia's foreign policy is left in the hand of the Liberals.

The first reaction to this decision came from the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes, a Liberal, said that Colombia's foreign policy should include the participation of both parties.

In other circles, such as Congress, concern was not expressed but it was said that unlike the current practice, from now on there will be national debate on the management of Colombia's international relations.

Meanwhile, the Colombian president's view of this situation is not known. Instead, he met with the Liberal Party's central political commission to address various subjects, including that of the presidential designate -- in other words, his possible replacement. There is a green light on this but we do not know who has been chosen.

OFFICIALS COORDINATE PIPELINE PROTECTION PLAN

PA092131 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The president of Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] met with Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio to coordinate a protection plan for the Cano-Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, a target of attacks during the past few months. This surveillance will take place in the departments of Santander and Norte de Santander, and especially in the Intendency of Arauca.

BRIEFS

ECOPETROL EXPLORATION PLANS -- Ecopetrol today announced a huge $2.5-billion petroleum exploration plan to guarantee the supply of hydrocarbons until the year 2000. The plan includes drilling 685 new wells in the Middle Magdalena and Arauca regions. The resources will be obtained from the Petroleum Exploration Fund, the associated companies, and national and foreign private capital. The country's current reserves are 1.5 billion barrels, and if this plan were not to be implemented, the country would be forced to import gasoline and crude petroleum by 1993. [Excerpt] [Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86 PA]

BOLIVIA'S PAZ ZAMORA ON U.S. TROOPS, CHILE

PY090059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP) -- During a brief stopover in Lima en route to the FRG, Bolivian politician Jaime Paz Zamora today demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Bolivia. Paz Zamora stated that their presence in the country is against the Constitution. Paz Zamora, who is secretary of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the third most important political party in Bolivia, said that in his opinion the U.S. troops have not helped eliminate the drug trade because they have not yet captured any trafficker or seized a single kilogram of cocaine.

He said that the real mission of the U.S. troops, commanded by a general, is to observe what is occurring in the vast Amazonian region. Paz Zamora added that every time President Ronald Reagan says that the drug trade is a U.S. security problem, it tacitly becomes a cause for insecurity in Latin America.

The political leader also criticized the talks Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal held at the United Nations with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, because they did not discuss the question of an outlet to the sea for Bolivia. He deemed positive, however, the rapprochement between the two countries.

ALVA CASTRO DISCUSSES IDB, AID DISBURSEMENTS

PY091237 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 2150 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Recorded statements by Peruvian Prime Minister and Second Vice President Luis Alva Castro -- date and place not given]

[Text] During a visit I paid to IDB President Ortiz Mena, the IDB agreed to expedite some pending disbursements. As we talked, Ortiz Mena began to give orders and directives, probably because of our insistence and our presence in the institution. The IDB agreed to disburse a little over $26 million. In the next few days, it will make an additional disbursement of $9 million. These disbursements stem from previously signed loans which, as you know, are all earmarked for development projects in the country. It is important to note that not only the IDB, but also the World Bank will continue to make disbursements on previously signed loans.

I also held important meetings with Peter McPherson, the administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID), and with the deputy secretary of state [not further identified]. We obtained something very important from them, namely, that the policy of disbursing the loans already granted to Peru by AID will continue. The agreement was confirmed in a communique that, fortunately, has been carried by all international media, including news agencies. The public announcement that AID will continue to give its important help and cooperation to Peruvian development was broadcast directly to the country.

I want to add something else that is also very important. At the meeting of governors of the Andean Reserve Fund (FAR), I received approval for an old Peruvian request, that is, that the $250 million needed for our balance of payments be made available to us in addition to another $100-million, which will be earmarked for short- and medium-term lines of credit that we have been using in Peru.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN LIMA, JUNIN, PUNO

PY091918 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP) -- According to Peruvian authorities, police experts very carefully defused the dynamite charges attached to eight red flags bearing the hammer and the sickle that were raised in public places in Lima and Iquitos in the Amazon region. The same sources said that a couple in a car was machinegunned by unknown individuals in a Lima neighborhood last night. The man died and the woman is fighting for her life in a hospital.

Shining Path flags and booby traps, later defused by the police, were raised on the flagpoles of four high schools in the metropolitan districts of Rimac, Surquillo, El Agustino, and Comas. A fifth flag was raised on the hill of San Pedro, outside Lima. The other three booby-trapped flags (two of them placed in schools and the third one at the Radio Station La Voz de la Selva in Iquitos) were also defused. The booby-trapped flags carried the inscription: Do not touch, the eyes of popular justice are everywhere.

Meanwhile, Luis Baez, a high-ranking penitentiary official, was kidnapped by a Shining Path cell in La Merced, Junin Department, and a mobile unit of TV Channel 11 was blown up in Juliaca, Puno Department. Both incidents occurred in the last 24 hours, police said. These incidents occurred in the wake of 11 explosions reported yesterday in different areas of the Peruvian capital, which severely damaged bank branches and various public offices without injuring anyone.

SANGUINETTI SPEAKS ON MILITARY ISSUE, DEMOCRACY

PY090239 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Speech to the nation by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on 8 October in Montevideo -- recorded]

[Text] The Senate on 7 October rejected a draft peace law that was submitted as an alternative to the amnesy bill proposed by the executive branch some weeks ago. In plain words, this means ending a stage of extensive discussion with the sad conclusion that no solution could be found.

However, the debate on the issue and the Senate session last night showed that not all this effort has been in vain. It is now very clear that this matter calls for a political solution. All parties have agreed on this, because in the Senate last night, all parties, even those that categorically rejected the executive branch proposal, agreed on this point.

It is also very clear that complex legal mechanisms will not help us find a solution. This procedure offers no chance for a settlement. The issue has blocked our political system, which cannot find a solution.

This undoubtedly is serious. It also contradicts the current situation. There was a similar obstruction in 1973. It ended dramatically with the destruction of our institutions. However, that time our country was besieged by subversive violence, parties did not engage in dialogue, and there were violent social conflicts in an atmosphere of economic instability. A dramatic outcome followed, because the problem could not be solved.

Today everything is different. We have left behind the experience of a de facto government. We have lived for almost 20 months in a democracy. This situation is so different that those sad events now seem a legend of the past. Today, the people can freely exercise their rights; there is no political violence; our industrial production and our exports have grown; the situation in the countryside has improved; and real salaries have increased.

At the GATT meeting a few days ago, we realized that our country commands respect. Even the labor movement, which, as we see it, has not always been properly aware of the major objectives of our country, today seems willing to more calmly analyze the experience [words indistinct].

We do not mean to say the country has solved all its problems, but it is moving forward. But, how could we have failed to reach an accord leading to reconciliation, an accord that can help us strengthen what we have already achieved, an accord upon which we could resolutely begin building our future?

As we said, the country is making progress. However, there is a pressing need to streamline the administration and increase productivity, so that we can once again be, as in the past, not only a democracy, but also a country that is moving forward.

This is our great challenge. Thus, we cannot let the conflicts of the past continue to block us and stop us. Just as one day we ended the conflict between the subversives and the supporters of democracy... [Sanguinetti changes sentence pattern] and we ended it, and we ended it with generosity, and I wish [words indistinct]. Well, just as we did that, we should also end the conflict between civilians and the military by putting an end to the consequences of this conflict.

This issue cannot be resolved by tangling ourselves in legal discussions or in political maneuvers. We must act with magnanimity. All of this week's discussions, I repeat, were rather frustrating, because they brought back recollections of events that caused us so much suffering in the past. Nonetheless, they made it clear that we all recognize today the need to find a solution.

We simply want to say and recall that today is 8 October [anniversary of the Pact of Union putting an end to the civil war in 1851] and that it has been exactly 135 years since the most painful of our internal wars ended in peace -- a war that involved everyone in the River Plate region and put our own sovereignty at stake. This is why one of our busiest avenues bears the name 8 October. That peace put an end to 12 years of killings, beheadings, distress, and of having the survival of the country at risk.

It was declared at that time that the issue over the state under which the Uruguayans would live was closed and that there would be neither winners nor losers, that all should live under the nation's flag for the good of the fatherland and for the defense of its laws.

Yes, countrymen, there were neither winners nor losers. Why don't we repeat that gesture. Why don't we once and for all proclaim that the questioning of our recent past is over, that living in anxiety is over. It is clear, and I say this without meaning to attack anyone, that those who believed that the country would catch fire and the masses would take to the streets over this issue were mistaken. Nothing that they predicted happened. In fact, the public is somewhat tired of this issue. The public is also concerned, because it can see that at the time when we are beginning to move forward, the political conflict is being revived.

Let us then revive the spirit of 8 October: Neither winners nor losers. I never wanted to hurt anyone, but sometimes the difference of ideas may hurt. Particularly today, I do not hesitate in recognizing that voices out of tune with the present have raised doubts in the minds of honest people, have raised discrepancies and concerns.

So then, let us build peace. The government will not slacken its efforts to find a solution. The government continues to believe that amnesty is the only way, but it is not attached to any legal form because legal technicalities will not provide a solution. What is needed is the magnanimity of that 8 October of long ago. We must say again that there are neither winners nor losers and that only the fatherland stands to gain, as our forefathers said. No one will gain anything from a confrontation. If we let bygones be bygones, the nation will feel secure to work in peace and freedom.

PIT-CNT 'DENOUNCES' PARTICIPATION IN UNITAS

PY092241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The Interunion Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT) has denounced the participation of the Uruguayan Navy in the 27th Unitas naval exercises.

The leftist union organization declared that it is not acceptable to hold joint military exercises with imperialist forces that have not hesitated to violate the sovereignty and the self-determination of people.

A few days ago, the Senate, over the opposition of the left, authorized three U.S. naval ships to take part in the exercises at Montevideo.

SENATE REJECTS BLANCO AMNESTY PROPOSAL

PY080210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Senate tonight rejected a draft resolution of the Blanco (National) Party, a centrist opposition party, which proposed that trials of human rights violators during the de facto military regime be limited to serious crimes.

The Senate rejection, which was made possible with votes of the ruling Colorado Party (liberal) and of the Broad Front (leftist), means that the existing laws empowering the courts to interrogate and to sentence military officers will remain in force.

$77 MILLION IN GOODS EXPORTED TO CUBA ANNUALLY

FL091717 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0359 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's annual revenue from exports to Cuba of various products amounts to more than $77 million, Arnold Rodriguez Campos, commercial attache of that nation's embassy in Mexico, has said.

After announcing that on 20 October the second Expo-Cuba 86 will open in this city, Rodriguez Campos voiced Cuba's interest in selling industrial and agricultural products in the Mexican market. The 5-day exhibit's objective is to expand Cuban trade with this country, inasmuch as at present, the balance of trade shows a 90 percent deficit against the Caribbean nation, the official noted.

He recalled that his country is one of the nations with which Mexico has signed equality agreements, by which a balance is sought in that sphere.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA CONFISCATED -- As the marijuana harvesting season begins in the north, in various actions, the Mexican Army and Judicial Police have detained 26 drug traffickers, discovered 36 hectares of marijuana, and confiscated 1,960 kg of the drug, worth some 1 billion pesos. The marijuana was packed and ready for shipment to the United States. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 2 PA]

ECONOMIC STATISTICS OUTLINED -- During the past 4 years, public sector payrolls were reduced by two percent of GNP. The number of nonstrategic public priority agencies and enterprises was reduced from 1,155 in 1982 to less than 700 currently. Nonessential public subsidies have been eliminated. Prices of state-supplied goods and services have been revised. Between 1983 and 1985, the foreign debt was reduced from 43.9 to 40.6 percent of GNP. In addition, internal debt was reduced by 30 percent during this period. Exports of non-oil products have increased during the past 4 years. These results were achieved with an unfavorable international climate because the price of oil has been dropping since 1982. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Oct 86 PA]

VISAS FOR COLOMBIA VISITS -- The Colombian Embassy in Mexico reported that Mexicans wishing to travel to Colombia will now require a visa. This measure has also been applied to other nations, including France. Mexicans only needed a tourist card to enter Colombia. According to Dr Luis Antonio Pantoja, charge d'affairs of the Colombian Embassy in Mexico, this measure is due to administrative reasons and has nothing to do with the reports of alleged mistreatment of Colombians by the Mexican immigration authorities. [Summary] [Mexico XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86 PA]

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON DRUG SMUGGLING ISSUES

FL091847 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0306 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Panama's Attorney General Augusto Villalaz B. has acknowledged that without being a drug producer, his country is being used as a stepping stone by international drug smugglers.

In an interview granted to NOTIMEX, Villalaz B. indicated for the last 16 years, Panama has implemented programs against international narcotics trafficking in a concrete and effective manner. He said: We have documents that show this. We do not live our lives based on propaganda but on concrete facts.

The official explained ususally drug trafficking comes from the south. [passage omitted]

He indicated the Panamanian people use very little drugs and added that consumption does not reach 1 percent and that makes them feel at ease. However, the Panamanian attorney general said very strict measures are taken against addicts to avoid dependency from increasing in this country and to reduce the existing percentage.

Regarding the stand Panama will assume at the first Regional Conference of Attorneys General and Justice Ministers from 12 American countries beginning tommorrow in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Villalaz said each country needs to find its own solution to the drug smuggling problem in its own territory inasmuch as each one legislates independently. [passage omitted]

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT TEMPORARILY HELD HOSTAGE

PA090107 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A dramatic situation which might have had deadly consequences took place this afternoon at the Legislative Assembly when 10 members of the Christian Democratic Youth broke into the Legislative Assembly president's office and held him hostage for several hours. They demanded that the Social Security Institute's autonomy be respected.

The situation occurred shortly before Monsignor Marcos Gregorio McGrath arrived at the Legislative Assembly. He was to be recognized by the legislative branch for his 25 years of service as church leader. Curiously, the invitation to the Panamanian Church leader had been an initiative of the Christian Democratic Party itself, and supported by all the legislators.

The action was criticized by Msgr McGrath and by several Authentic Panamenista legislators. The legislators were unable to hold their meeting in the usual place, so they decided to hold a meeting in the Blue Room while Defense Force units raided the office and arrested the demonstrators. They were taken to Modelo Jail and placed under the assistant attorney general's jurisdiction. The arrested persons' lawyers immediately presented petitions for their clients' release.

Given the events that occured this afternoon, the legislative branch did not hold its regular meeting today.

COSTA RICA

POLICE ARREST MURDERER OF NICARAGUA'S CHAMORRO

PA090444 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0157 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] San Jose, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Rural Police detachment at el Roble -- on the Pacific Coast -- today arrested Nicaraguan Silvio Rene Vega Zuniga, murderer of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, publisher of Managua's LA PRENSA newspaper. An official source said that the escaped prisoner did not resist arrest, but he did seem very concerned about it.

Vega escaped from jail in Nicaragua after the Sandinist victory and was living incognito in Costa Rica as a refugee. He was discovered by chance early this year when he was arrested by the police in the Pacific port of Puntarenas for provoking a brawl in a bar. Once Claudia Chamorro Barrios, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica and daughter of Pedro Joaquin, learned about the "discovery," the Sandiniist government asked for Vega's extradition. However, by the time the request arrived, he had already been released from jail and was subsequently not seen for months.

The Civil Police and the Rural Police searched for him on instructions from the arraigning judge in Puntarenas until noon today, when he was found and arrested.

Vega is being held in one of the jails in Puntarenas pending an order from the Supreme Court to grant the extradition requested by the Sandinist government. In Costa Rica, the extradition of foreigners is not handled by the government but by the Courts of Justice.

This report, which was intially obtained from confidential sources, was fully confirmed to EFE tonight by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar. The Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital refused to comment because Ambassador Chamorro is not in Costa Rica and Carlos Sequeira, the charge d'affairs, was not in the embassy either. The person who answered the phone said he [not further identified] would not be available at the embassy until tomorrow.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ROK -- Yesterday, Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera Bianchini announced the appointment of Edgar Sanchez as the new ambassador to South Korea. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86 PA]

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES DENY CHARGES ON DOWNED PLANE

PA091950 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Coprefa communique -- no date given]

[Text] Regarding statements issued by the Sandinist government and disseminated by various media that aim to confuse the international public by suggesting the involvement of the Salvadoran Armed forces in the form of helping the crew members of the C-123 plane downed in Nicaraguan territory on Sunday, the Armed Forces High Command reports:

1. That neither Mr Eugene Hasenfus nor the crew members of that plane are members of a group of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

2. That the Salvadoran Armed Forces respect the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and is not involved in the incident to which it is being maliciously linked.

3. It is not true that planes used to support contras in Nicaragua are parked in Salvadoran Air Force installations; none of its installations are being used to send logistical aid to the contras.

Veneremos on Plane Downing

PA091624 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador has been given to the U.S. CIA by Napoleon Duarte to turn into the strategic center for military supplies for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries. This is another facet of the sale of our national sovereignty. It is Napoleon Duarte's commitment to get the next $514 million to pay for another short period of survival.

Several months ago, two counterrevolutionaries of cuban origin, seized by the Nicaraguan EPS, declared the Salvadoran Ilopango Air Force Base was being used as a supply and training center for the contras.

Now, in Nicaragua, the EPS has downed one of the counterrevolutionaries' planes and has seized one U.S. citizen who has provided important information on the Duartist government's participation in implementing the U.S. plans for aid to the mercenary forces. This U.S. citizen showed documents proving he is an adviser at the Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador, where there are more CIA planes which in the past few weeks have maintained an airlift, transporting weapons and ammunition for the Somozist troops in Nicaragua.

At the UN General Assembly, the Salvadoran foreign minister was portraying a situation of lies regarding our country. In Nicaragua, a plane was downed and a U.S. adviser, accredited in El Salvador, was seized. While the Duartist foreign minister was making [words indistinct] charges against Nicaragua, the evidence that Napoleon Duarte has turned El Salvador into a U.S. military base to attack our brother nations was being disclosed. Duarte has militarized the path to peace by boycotting [preceding word in English] the dialogue and has opened Salvadoran military bases to take more dirty wars to the Nicaraguan people. In exchange for $514 million, Duarte is imposing more recruiting on our fatherland, more starvation taxes, more war on the Salvadoran people, and he is implementing plans to take more imported war to other places in Central America.

FOREIGN MINISTER ACEVEDO PERALTA ADDRESSED UNGA

PA090258 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Speech by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta to the UN General Assembly -- live]

[Exerpts] [passage omitted] Mr President: I bring a message today from a heroic people. A people who have learned among many other things to listen and who today cry out asking to be understood and comprehended; to be heard. It is the odyssey of a people whose government, leader, and Army at a given point in time with great courage decided to leave behind dictatorship and oppression. El Salvador wants to recount its history one more time and ask the world for its understanding. We also seek the courage required to continue firmly under the heavy burden toward full democracy and common good.

Blood, tears, and pain are the price we will pay in order to obtain freedom through pluralism and social justice. While the price to pay becomes more burdensome, the results and efforts should be greater. After 6 years of democratic revolution, El Salvador is tearing down the barrier of misunderstanding and is heading towards a more, just, equal, shared, and participatory democracy.

This process, which destiny has made historically painful, demands the complete understanding of this noble forum which I am sure will never deny recognition to people who give their lives for peace.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. From the beginning of President Jose Napolean Duarte's tenure, we were aware of the great efforts and sacrifice that would be demanded of El Salvador for the development of democracy. Within this perspective, we made a political project as a reply to the ancestral and frustrated expectations of our people. We were always aware of the great difficulties of this project, the strategy of which is based on a scheme of radical social conflict where the various forces and sectors became polarized due to the conditions of injustice and socieconomic limitations which made up the structural crisis. [sentence as heard]

We, thus, designed the general government plan, a pragmatic and doctrinal answer to the Salvadoran problem. It is based on five great objectives essential for achieving national unity. These objectives are: humanization, pacification, democratization, participation, and national economic reactivation.

As for democratization, the government has become the generating agent for change through the development of institutions that will help with the stability and cohesion of society, as they represent new channels for expressing ideas, aspirations, and demands of the different social groups. However, the democracy I have just described is a cold concept that lacks value. Any government could say it is embarking on a project of such magnitude and dimension, without, however, being able to achieve concrete results. Our case is different. Without reserve or false intentions, we have opened our homeland to hundreds of international observers during the four [as heard] elections that were held in 1982, 1984, and 1985. These observers have given reliable testimony on the elections' purity and legitimacy.

Only a few days ago we fulfilled one of our people's dearest hopes: the making of a reliable, autonomous, and definite electoral registry that will finally uphold the democratic ideal. Now our people can have a sure future and respect for their will to be freely expressed at the ballot boxes. We are convinced that democracy is strengthened when the electoral system is perfected.

Democracy--and history bears this out--reaches out in its most genuine form beyond mere politics, covering all fields of national life. For example, without justice, without a new law tailored to new circumstances, democracy is attainable. That is why we are profoundly reforming the judicial system; special and pluralistic commissions work hard on the projects to reform national law. One of them, the labor code, is in the final stages before publication, and this commission, in reply to the modern demands on justice and participation, has included the proportional distribution of earnings among businessmen, creating a climate of equality and harmony.

On the same subject, no effort would have any success if it did not reach the fundamental and material base of Salvadoran society: the land and the peasants that work it. Now, thanks to this labor code, the peasants -- anonymous authors of our hope -- can join a trade union and freely and fully enjoy their collective rights. Peasant trade unions were always a central part of our historic project. A new democracy would not make any sense if it did not go to the roots and genesis of our conflict, the eternal cause of injustice and misunderstanding of the underdeveloped peoples: the obsolete rule of land tenancy.

With legitimate pride I want to explain here, before the international community, the satisfaction that comes from accomplishing a task before our people and in the face of history. I refer to the agrarian reform which was begun only 6 years ago. It is the most thorough in the Americas and has accomplished its main objective: In the first two stages, 40 percent of the most productive land has been transferred to cooperatives and small new land owners. More than 700,000 Salvadorans have been favored, thus carrying out an authentic agrarian reform and effecting an in-depth restructuring of land possession.

However, to make this redistribution more efficient and just--through the use of participative realism--the participative cooperative fund [fondo de solidaridad cooperativa] was organized. This was done to enable the entire sector involved in the reform to participate in a unified manner with part of their net earnings in the financing of cooperatives sustaining losses, or to undertake special projects.

One cannot possibly believe such a significant and novel reform, employed within a system of imperfect structures, would not create great problems and deficiencies in its implementation. However, we are sure that with the people's patience, the committed determination of the government, and the technical and economic cooperation of the international community, this noble and just project, which represents a key piece in our democratic revolution model, will work better every day, and will fulfill its important role.

This support and assistance will be more necessary and crucial when, in accordance with our constitution, the third and last phase of the reform enters into force next January. With it, the mandate that no individual should possess more than 250 hectares of land in El Salvador will be met.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Credit has been democratized. Thousands of rural and city workers now have access to credit lines which in the recent past were very difficult to obtain. Banking and the financial system have been reformed, accomplishing their principal goals: to prevent the concentration of access to and handling of credit in the hands of the traditional sectors of Salvadoran society, and to democratize credit as a means of strengthening the new structure of the agricultural sector.

Amid a serious financial crisis, resulting from the burdensome cost of the conflict, we bravely undertook an economic reform. It seeks to modernize and make dynamic the static structures of our economy, making them congruent with a new policy in which the state plays a key role as leader of the economy to protect the masses and create conditions that will promote well-being for all Salvadorans. This democratic and participative economic policy includes effecting strict control over the price of the family basket; keeping interest rates on loans for the construction of low-income housing low; establishing interest rates favorable to low-income Salvadorans; and the complementary law on leasing of apartment buildings, which will establish fair rental rate ceilings according to categories. To this, we must add the three successive salary increases for civil servants, the 1,000 small-and medium-scale projects in the suburbs to benefit lower-income, peasant, and journeymen families, and the national socioeconomic plan which, by bringing together all sectors of the Salvadoran society in a patriotic drive, will keep us United to Rebuild. [name of government program]

The magnitude of the government's effort must be understood in its true context, in the light of serious financial problems it is currently facing. These reforms, alongside the cultural and administrative reforms, are tangible proof that El Salvador is struggling resolutely to consolidate a specific model of democratic revolution, an alternative to totalitarian Marxism and liberal individualism, neither of which respond any longer to the needs of a community-oriented free society.

In this same spirit of participation, and still within the economic realm, we are advancing a tax reform designed to place a greater burden on the stronger economic sectors. This is being achieved by liberalizing [liberalizando] indirect taxes, taxing instead net capital and luxury goods. This leads to a more just system, in which Salvadorans share the cost of the conflict on an equal basis and according to their respective incomes.

A favorable climate in which private enterprise can contribute to the process of economic reactivation is gradually being created. There is no doubt that Salvadoran businessmen play a key role in this socioeconomic plan, just as there is no doubt that all Salvadorans must contribute their share of sacrifice and sorrow in the quest for social justice and in the savage conflict affecting us. In that spirit, we call upon the Salvadoran private enterprise to answer its country's calling without hesitation, reticence, or prejudices, and resolutely adopt a course of investment and development, aware that its effort will benefit only democracy.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. That is why Salvadorans resent that a revolution of freedom like the one we are living under and building every day with blood and sorrow is frequently misunderstood and discredited by certain governments, such as the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments. These governments have become our uncalled-for defamers, without realizing that for decades the former has been subjecting its people to a strong dictatorship of a single, totalitarian, and cruel party, while the latter is unfortunately heading in the same direction. It is difficult to understand why the international community fails to act more justly, when everyone is aware of the reputation [meritos] these governments have acquired, promoting the need for compilers of human rights cases, because human rights are flagrantly and continuously violated in those countries.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. We do not believe democracy can take root without pluralism, which inspires and fosters true freedom among men. That is why my government has taken on the task of promoting pluralism, attempting to create a climate of full and confirmed respect for freedom of expression, which is enjoyed by a wide variety of Salvadoran organizations.

Mr President: The Salvadoran Government headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte is promoting respect for human rights. It is in this sensitive field where my people have made the most progress.

The important accomplishments in the military field, which have made the Armed Forces more technical and professional, are worth noting. The institution is currently carrying out an important mission as a promoter of harmony among Salvadorans. It is important to point out the specific actions in this direction. Those who abuse authority and use other forms of indiscriminate violence have been punished. In this context, 637 soldiers have been arrested or placed at the orders of courts because of various crimes against the population.

Concerning politically motivated murders, figures unmistakably show the number of these cases has declined. The 1986 total of politically motivated killings is only 2 percent of the 1980 total. Moreover, most of these are not directly attributable to Armed Forces members. On the contrary, the Salvadoran people have seen with sorrow and astonishment the acts of terrorism that FMLN-FDR members carry out. These include destruction of innumerable telephone central stations, cruel machinegunning of public buses, burning of coffee processing plants, massive destruction of electrical power pylons, and especially, the inhuman placing of mines designed to blow off people's legs. This is causing tremendous harm to humble peasants who want to till the earth, and who in this noble effort meet that infamous fate. Worse yet, this cowardly and criminal action has produced victims among peasant children, who will live with the permanent memory of this blind violence.

This action shows the state of desperation to which the guerrillas have fallen and explains the many desertions within their ranks, their ultimate loss of popular support, their loss of international recognition [espacio] and support, and their evidential historic defeat.

We are sure that in his next report on human rights, the special investigator will justly note the massive increase of voluntary surrenders by rebels who join the democratic process. This, together with the large number of POW's and the good treatment they receive at all times, shows on one hand, the galloping decay of those groups, and on the other, the guarantees of respect for their fundamental rights by the Armed Forces.

We know that there are problems and mistakes. However, we are willing and have demonstrated, to achieve in a short time, a thorough humanization of the conflict imposed on our long-suffering people.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Thus, my government is concerned over the use of El Salvador's human rights status by certain international organizations under the direction of specific groups and governments whose purpose is maintaining permanent doubt over the legitimacy of the democratic institutions to favor the political strategy of the rebel groups operating in my country. My people, who spare no efforts for peace and justice, would like to receive from this forum a more equitable treatment regarding the status on respecting fundamental universal rights in El Salvador. In this sense, we hope this forum will adopt an attitude that is understanding of and consonant with our current efforts. Moreover, Mr President, with all respect, my government has considered that in view of the sincere measures adopted on the subject, having a special investigator is a burden on our people, and evidently it would be more equitable to eliminate this position through your efforts.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. We believe peace is not possible without democracy, and social justice cannot be achieved without peace. In view of the urgent need for peace, we are promoting political initiatives so all sectors can freely participate in the activities of the state and society without having to resort to violence. This will permit a gradual solution to the differences within a context of a frank democratic dialogue.

Following this line of thought, my government feels that peace is not merely reaching an agreement to end a controversy. Peace is not the absence of an armed conflict. Peace implies guarantees and security, so men can develop freely and according to their own desires as dignified human beings who have eternal values. Peace means respect and recognition of others' rights as a necessary requirement to achieve a unification of efforts that will permit us to overcome problems and challenges in a united and constructive way.

Before this great forum, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte made a peace proposal to the rebels 2 years ago based on a frank and rational dialogue that would stabilize and strengthen the democratic process through the effective incorporation of those groups into society within the framework of our constitution, which clearly establishes the democratic system and the broadest political pluralism. This initiative, expressed with goodwill and democratic conviction, was clearly expressed at the two rounds of talks held in La Palma and Ayagualo in October and November 1984. However, these meetings made us realize that for these groups, dialogue is a tactical recourse promoted with propagandistic purposes, aimed at creating speculations and frustrating the expectations for peace and democracy of the Salvadoran people and projecting in the international field the false impression that they want to find a political solution for the conflict.

During his official tour in May of this year to the countries that comprise the Contadora Support Group -- Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- President Duarte offered a broad amnesty and security to the rebels in exchange for their unequivocal public declaration that they will definitely give up violence and war as a means to achieve power. Despite the FDR-FMLN's rigid attitude, my government has continued and continues to support the process of dialogue because it is part of the concept of order, society, and life that inspires our Christian Democratic government.

I consider it important to stress the adequacy and viability of this process has not only been recognized and accepted nationally and internationally, but political personalities and a large number of FDR-FMLN members have already voluntarily joined society, in an attitude that demonstrates their rejection of violence, and their adherence to the principles and values of western democracy.

During the 1 June presidential address to the nation, President Duarte proposed a third round of talks, which showed once again the government's unbending political willingness to find a democratic solution to the conflict. The proposal was consistent with the responsibility that has characterized the president, who has complied with the commitment he acquired before this forum.

However, the rebels adopted an intransigent position by demanding the withdrawal of the Armed Forces from an area of 300 square km to give the impression of domain over that area, which in turn would enable them to demand at the international level the recognition they unrealistically are trying to obtain. It was only logical that when their plans failed, they decided to cancel the meeting, despite the broad guarantees and security offered by the government as on previous occasions.

Sesori, thus, showed the historical and current illegitimacy of the FDR-FMLN, and on the other hand, ratified once again the unquestionable legitimacy of the government, which has unprecedentedly increased its international capacity to both actively and passively convoke a dialogue precisely because of the support it receives from its people and because of the strong, sincere, and honest way in which President Duarte expresses the purpose and goals of his political plan, government plan, and national thesis for a dialogue. My government maintains its willingness to pursue the dialogue as the sole option to achieve peace in our country. This attitude, a product of national consensus, has the complete support of an obedient and non-violent Armed Forces. This was proven when the military high command addressed the nation on 19 September in Sesori.

Mr President: As part of the international community, El Salvador must confront on a daily basis, a heterogenous structure which is characterized by the existence of opposite poles of power within an environment of ideological, political, social, and economic confrontation, in which the differences between the correlation of forces and work domination turn into determining factors of international relations. This is due to the fact that the principles of non-intervention in the democratic affairs of other states, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, the sovereign right of states, renunciation of the use of violence or threats, and also cooperation for the development of the peoples today have achieved a stronger meaning and represent the basic principles of Salvadoran foreign policy. This foreign policy is also based on good faith and on our respect for the sanctity of treaties. However, these principles would be worthless for the current and future generations of Salvadorans if they were not complemented with the support and defense of democracy, respect for human rights, and the proper identification of our domestic policy.

Therefore, it is only logical that Salvadoran foreign policy should project to the world the principles, objectives, and needs of our domestic policy. This allows us to define and strengthen our strategy based on three main points: legitimacy, based on the origin of the government and the processes the government develops to defend and consolidate itself; neutrality, because one must not intervene in the internal affairs of our sovereign states, and one must respect the right of self-determination of the peoples; and democracy, because it supports, with solidarity, the countries that are authentically free, pluralist, participative democracies within the framework of Western Christian coexistence. [passage omitted]

Mr President: Regarding foreign policy, my government believes that although it is true the Central American crisis has its origin in a system of decrepit structures unresponsive to the needs and expectations of political participation and development, the calculated plan of the East-West conflict has affected the evolution of this crisis.

No one doubts the lack of forums and proper mechanisms for the resolution of the regional problems contributed to increasing disrespect for principles of international law. We have seen that in the aftermath, a political, diplomatic, and juridical void, as well as a security void, exist in Central America. They should be urgently filled to establish and adopt the measures and procedures capable of dissuading internal and external actions of destabilization threatening our democracies.

From this perspective, the Salvadoran Government has maintained a position of total and determined support for the efforts of the Contadora Group, because we believe it is the best alternative to fill that void, as it permits a consolidation of principles leading to overall, simultaneous, regional and multilateral agreements that can be verified, and that will make it possible to reestablish peace, security, democracy, and steady development.

Mr President: Since the beginning of the Contadora Group efforts, my government has given proof of its unquestionable political will to search for a negotiated solution to the regional crisis and subsequently sign the Contadora document, which my government has termed before the world as a unique, final, irreplaceable, and trustworthy document. It is a unique document because it is necessary; because, by itself, it is capable of achieving peace, pluralist democracy, security, and social and economic development; and finally, because it represents a general Latin American effort in a serious and steady process, approved by consensus. It is irreplaceable because of its historic legitimacy and the firm and solid efficiency of its mechanisms. It is a trustworthy document because it has obtained the world's trust and support.

Nevertheless, the last draft of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, which was presented to our government on 7 July, does not include the conditions and requirements agreed upon for its approval and formalization, according to the obligations assumed by the five countries in the document on objectives from September 1983. This refers to the halt of the arms race in all forms through the beginning of negotiations on the control and reduction of weapons inventories and the number of forces.

Mr President: We must not forget that, given the seriousness of the Central American situation, the full guarantee of the compliance of all the agreements and commitments contracted -- in particular those regulating political matters -- is the fundamental condition determining the success of Contadora's efforts. Therefore, please allow me to reiterate the need to guarantee the efficiency of the mechanisms to implement and follow up the verification and control of the political commitments contained in the document of objectives. Thus, the Salvadoran Government, faithful to its democratic and peaceful orientation, urges the Contadora Group to intensify its efforts so Nicaragua will agree to the formulas on consensus and understanding to be adopted in the region.

It is not possible to continue in this effort unless Nicaragua chooses to give clear proof of political determination and a willingness to adopt, respect, and comply with the commitments made by virtue of the Contadora document.

We, Mr President, have given the most clear evidence of good faith and irrefutable intentions to make this dialogue international in scope and to have democracy in the region as an alternative to an international conflict. In this regard, El Salvador presented to the international community the Contadora doctrine, which contains the noble desire of the Central American countries to abolish and ban forever from the region the black spectrum of dictatorships. With this, we have openly proven the legitimacy and independence of Salvadoran foreign policy and its permanent belief in a multilateral dialogue.

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Therefore, with all the resolve that assists my government, allow me to urge the Nicaraguan Government to give up its incongruent attitude of trying to sever the regional plan of dialogue and negotiation established by Contadora and in Esquipula, which consists of actions seeking to resolve the regional conflict bilaterally according to conditions that will never compete with the negotiated solution that in a simultaneous, multilateral, and verifiable way the Contadora Group is promoting. [sentence as heard]

I also urge the Nicaraguan Government to show clear signs of goodwill toward the region and to stop being the permanent sanctuary of the Salvadoran subversion in an attitude which flagrantly violates international law.

Mr President: In view of the deterioration of the situation in the subregion, it is necessary that the Central American countries start creating and strengthening the conditions in the region to complement the Contadora Group efforts and to permit the Central Americans to be the ones to find the solutions to our problems through a realistic recognition of the existing factors of unity and differences.

Along these lines, El Salvador is actively contributing to the establishment of the Central American Parliament, conceived as a deliberative forum in which the problems affecting us can be discussed and agreements can be reached, and which eventually can act as a ruling mechanism.

[Passage omitted] Mr President: Because of the historic determination of two brother countries seeking common objectives, it would be unfair not to emphasize before the international community -- as proof of the peaceful commitment of our governments -- the complete implementation of the General Peace Treaty signed by the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras in Lima on 30 October 1980. Through this treaty, we agreed to end the differences that once separated us.

Based on this treaty, and because we are convinced that all international differences and problems should be resolved by respecting the principles of international law, we have agreed to take our unsolved border, land, insular, and maritime issues before the International Court of Justice. The talks and negotiations that led to the signing of the agreement we presented before this organization yesterday, were held in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding. This climate has contributed to strengthening cooperation between El Salvador and Honduras.

My country reaffirms its irrevocable decision to abide by the ruling of the International Court of Justice on the border differences because we are totally convinced the court's ruling will be based on law and justice. Likewise, our governments, with the help of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the support of the Inter-Governmental Immigration Commission, have drafted a plan to develop the necessary conditions of trust for the repatriation of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras to be voluntary, gradual, and planned. This will allow the people to resettle in their place of origin. This effort falls within the framework of the deeply humanitarian view my government has always had of the conflict we are unfortunately experiencing.

Mr President: Democracy and freedom are growing in El Salvador. These two principles are in opposition to the world's increasing arms race. In Central America, it is impossible for the regional governments to assume their historical responsibilities toward the social and economic development of their people because they have been forced to use their resources for the purchase of weapons that surpass their defense limits.

For this reason, the Sandinist government must forget its concept of national security, arming people, and exporting the revolution. It must accept, as we have done, the establishment of a limit to its current arsenal, a limit that will enable a balance among the forces of the region as we have proposed and upheld before the Contadora Group. [passage omitted]

Mr President: El Salvador has changed. Because of this change, I strongly urge the international community, especially the democratic countries of the world, to close ranks in defense of the pluralist and participative democracy being consolidated today in El Salvador with much effort and blood. Help El Salvador protect itself -- with your technical and financial cooperation -- from the threats it faces because it lacks the money to provide the economic, social, and cultural welfare that everyone who lives in a democracy aspires to. [passage omitted]

GUATEMALA

CDHG FORMALLY PROTESTS ARMY ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS

PA072307 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Oct 86 p 69

[Paid advertisement of the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission -- dated 30 September 1986]

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission [CDHG] has received reports about the danger hanging over the civilian population in several regions of the country.

Recently, Panajachel residents in Solola Department reported that government forces are carrying out continuous search operations in that area. The police also carried out similar operations near Guatemala City. Residents of four Chimaltenango municipalities -- Pochuta, San Pedro Yepocaca, Acatenango, and Patzun -- reported that on 7 September, several intimidating control operations were carried out by the Army in that zone. On 28 and 29 September, approximately 1,500 soldiers in trucks, supported by armored personnel carriers, planes, and artillery occupied Santiago Atitlan and neighboring towns in Solola Department.

Beginning on that date, Army soldiers initiated a number of intimidating actions against the civilian population, for example, direct threats against the population, which can be summarized in the statements made by one of the officers in command to the effect that his troops would take revenge on the population for the blows dealt them by the guerrillas.

In addition, people coming from Chicacao Municipality, Suchitepequez Department, arrived in Guatemala City on 26 September to report to the press on the tense and disturbing situation being experienced by the residents of a wide zone of that department, and in particular, by those of Chicacao Municipality, due to the presence of hundreds of soldiers and the continuous shellings from heavy artillery groups located on the outskirts of that town.

Since 15 September, the town has been occupied in a surprising and intimidating manner by three infantry battalions, whose members had their faces painted black. Later, 20 military trucks loaded with military supplies and ammunition arrived in the town. Those trucks were also towing 105-caliber [as published] howitzers. These troops carry out search operations at all town entrances and on neighboring roads. They are patrolling the town at all times, thus imposing a virtual state of siege which prevents people from circulating after 2000.

On 18 September, those troops placed 6 artillery pieces on a soccer field. Each day, they fire about 15 to 20 howitzers simultaneously. On 24 and 25 September, the howitzers were fired every 15 minutes. It is feared many people died or were injured by the firing, which is carried out indiscriminately over coffee plantations and peasant lands.

All these actions, when added to the statements of Army General Hector Gramajo, chief of the Army General Staff, to the effect that the government will not guarantee the personal safety of anyone moving in areas included within the areas of conflict, are clear evidence of an extensive campaign of intimidation launched by the Army against the civilian population of several areas of the national territory. Gramajo said his words were not intended as a prohibition, but as advice; however, those who pay no attention to this "do so at their own risk." (Aqui EL MUNDO 21 August).

In view of this situation, the CDHG requests of the Guatemalan Government:

That in fulfillment of the mandate expressed by the people at the ballot box, it takes the necessary measures to guarantee the life, security, and personal safety of the civilian population, and immediately cease the intimidation and military harassment of the Guatemalan people, particularly what the Army is doing in Santiago Atitlan, Chicacao, and the neighboring areas. Likewise, the CDHG requests that troops be immediately withdrawn and the bombings ceased.

Similarly, we state that as of today, the Army and the government will be responsible for the violations of human rights and basic liberties committed against the population, affected by these repressive and intimidating practices.

We ask the Guatemalan people to:

Follow the evolution of this situation attentively, and not permit the violation of their basic rights.

We remind you that all Guatemalans have basic and inalienable rights and liberties that should be respected by the government and the security forces as stated in the Constitution and the domestic law, as well as in the international treaties and agreements Guatemala has signed and ratified.

"For the people's right to live."

Guatemalan Human Rights Commission.

Minister Downplays Charges

PA072309 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0018 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Guatemala, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTERS) -- Defense Minister Jaime Hernandez Mendez has downplayed the importance of the announcement of the so called Human Rights Commission of Guatemala [CDHG] which says the Army is bombing towns located in the Suchitepequez and Solola mountain areas. He stated that what the Army is doing "is to provide security to the people."

However, Deputy Oliverio Garcia Rodas, acting president of the congressional Human Rights Commission, has announced he will ask the commission to request a "detailed report" from the Defense Ministry on the "serious" reports made in Mexico which -- should they be true -- "constitute an open violation of human rights."

In an improvised news conference, the defense minister invited the reporters to visit the zone and added that "he is sure the commander of the Solola or the Suchitepequez area would accompany you so you can verify the truth by yourselves." The military chief said: "As you are aware, we are doing our job. On several occasions I have communicated this to you, that we are protecting the civilians. What you have mentioned follows a general work procedure in which we set up search posts and control the movement of people in the area, which are measures we have implemented as an institution. This same procedure is followed throughout the Republic in order to provide security to the people."

The CDHG, with headquarters in Mexico, published a paid announcement this week in PRENSA LIBRE, the newspaper with the largest circulation in the country, stating that since the beginning of September, the Army has been carrying out an operation with 1,500 soldiers supported by light tanks, planes, and howitzers, and has bombed coffee growing areas in the foothills in Solola, Chimaltenango and Suchitepequez Provinces. [passage indistinct]

NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK, HASENFUS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA092204 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[News conference by Nicaraguan Army Captain Ricardo Wheelock Roman, chief of the Military Intelligence Directorate; Captain Rosa Pasos, chief of information in the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry; and Eugene Hasenfus with reporters at Government House in Managua -- live, in Spanish with passage-by-passage translation into English; Hasenfus remarks in English with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish]

[Text] [Pasos] Captain Ricardo Wheelock, chief of the Military Intelligence Directorate, will address you today with additional details on the events of Sunday, 5 October, and then we will present Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. prisoner. We ask the comrade journalists to ask your questions after Captain Wheelock has concluded his statement, and to specify your names and the news media that you represent.

[Wheelock] Good morning, Messrs journalists. We welcome you. We want to ask you to keep your distance when the prisoner is brought out. We will give you some additional information which is considered important, basically to show you some evidence during the news conference, and you will be able to draw your own conclusions.

We will now bring out Hasenfus and continue with an analysis of the documents we have here on the table. Mr Hasenfus will give you some information he has given us and which we consider important.

[Hasenfus] Good morning. My name is Eugene Hasenfus. I am a native of Marinette, Wisconsin. I have a wife, named Sally, and three children: Sarah, Eugene, and Adam. After I graduated from high school, I immediately enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. I was in for 5 years. I was airborne in the Air Delivery Section.

[Wheelock] What year was that, Hasenfus?

[Hasenfus] It was from 1960 to 1965. After my discharge from the Marine Corps, I took an employment with a company called Air America. This company worked in Southeast Asia. There I was hired as an air freight specialist. We flew such aircraft as C-123, C-47, C-46, C-130, Twin Otter.

[Wheelock] What countries did you fly in?

[Hasenfus] Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand. Air America had several contracts which begin USAID, USAM, and embassy. [sentence as heard]

[Wheelock] What links did that company have with the CIA?

[Hasenfus] There were customers, these people that worked at outstations plus at the bases that were called customers. These people were referred to only as the customer. Most of the people were CIA agents. Air America, I was only one company out of companies.

The other companies were Civil Air Transport, Air Asia, and Southern Air Transport. After 1973, I terminated my employment with Air America. At this time, I returned to the United States where I married my wife, Sally, and we started our family.

In June 1986, ex-Air America pilot Bill Cooper called me and asked if I would be interested in flying in Central America. I was told we would be flying from El Salvador, into Honduras, to Aguacate.

[Wheelock] What was the air company called?

[Hasenfus] The air company that I was being hired for was called Corporate Air Services.

[Wheelock] Where did this company have its base of operations?

[Hasenfus] Near the base of air...could have been Southern Air Transport. [as heard] After talking with William Cooper, I agreed that I would work with him. I met Mr. Cooper in Miami where he took me over the Southern Air Transport and showed me one of the C-123K model aircraft that we would be using. At this time, we purchased roundtrip tickets from Miami to San Salvador and return.

[Wheelock] Who gave you your passport?

[Hasenfus] I purchased my own passport. Upon arriving in El Salvador and talking with other employees from Southern Air Transport, I was told we were working out of the El Salvadorean [as heard] Air Force Base, Ilopango. I was told also that our salaries for flying in Central America would be $3,000 a month plus housing and transportation expenses. I was told we would be flying DHC-4 Caribous and C-123K models. We would be flying into Honduras, to an air base called Aguacate, and there we would load up small arms and ammunition and we would fly them into Nicaragua. These were dropped to the contras.

Out of these trips, I have flown 10 flights myself. Four of these flights were originated out of El Aguacate, Honduras, into Nicaragua. Six of these flights originated out of El Salvador's Ilopango. Each flight left Ilopango and went south, passed Nicaragua into Costa Rica, and then up into Nicaragua. The last flight that I was on, it was on a C-123K model, number (?B825.)

[Wheelock] Who did you meet in El Salvador?

[Hasenfus] The people that I met in El Salvador, that I knew, mainly, were all company people. There were about 24 to 26 personnel. These people consisted of flight crews, maintenance crews, drivers, and there were two Cubans--nationalized Americans--that worked for the CIA and did most of the coordination of these flights and overseeing all of our (?housing) projects, transportation data. Also refueling and some flight plans.

[Wheelock] What are the names of those Cubans?

[Hasenfus] Sr Max Gomez, Sr Ramon Medina.

[Wheelock] We wish to inform you that Mr Hasenfus has told us he did not wish to answer questions. He repeatedly said he did not wish to answer questions.

[Station commentator] The mercenary, the U.S. mercenary has left. Capt Ricardo Wheelock Roman will continue to speak.

[Wheelock] We are willing to answer any questions you may have.

[Roseco] (Pedro Roseco) of PRENSA LATINA. I have two questions for you, Capt Wheelock. First, do you have any information regarding the flight plan prior to the stopover in El Salvador, and whether this plane took off from the United States with some of its weapons cargo. My second question is whether you have found out the contents of the two bundles that were dropped when Hasenfus jumped from the plane. Were these people jumping or just cargo?

[Wheelock] As you have already heard, Mr Hasenfus has a long history of being involved in this type of work. He mentioned a series of companies, like Air America, Air Asia, and Civilian Air Transport, which are internationally known to be linked, or were linked to the CIA. We know--from a number of documents that we have analyzed--the contents of the cargo stored in the warehouses of the company the CIA created for this operation. This company is called Corporate Air Service. These warehouses, located in El Salvador, are protected by five former Somoza national guardsmen, Captain Lopez and four soldiers. They protect these warehouses. When Mr Hasenfus arrived, these warehouses had 80,000 pounds of ammunition, AKMS rifles,-60-mm mortars, RPG-7 grenade launchers, HK support machineguns, and hand grenades. This document is the flight plan were recovered which includes all the flights made by the plane that he has identified with that number [translator mentions plane number as C285] but was registered in the United States with the following registration number: N4410F. Once the plane was brought to Central America, the registration number was changed. This was on 23 August 1986. The new registration number was HP821. With this plane, they supplied the counterrevolutionary forces with 131,335 pounds of supplies.

We must also say, that with this new type of plane, they only flew from Ilopango to Nicaragua. According to the flight charts on this table, they use the plane, which they identify as Caribou, to fly from El Aguacate exclusively. In these two logbooks, which belong to Mr Sawyer, are registered all the flights from April 1985 until the day the plane was shot down. Here we see the flight, those who participated in it, the time of the flight, and the cargo. We have determined that four flights were made to Nicaragua with the following characteristics. The plane made as many as four airdrops in a single flight. As for the other three flights, two airdrops were made in one of them and one airdrop during each of the two remaining flights. I want to insist on this. The first time Mr Hasenfus was presented to the press, Lt Col Calderon showed me two documents, the existence of which the Salvadoran president has denied. These documents include the signatures of Generals Blandon and Bustillos. These are official Salvadoran Air Force documents. In them, these gentlemen are mentioned as U.S. advisers in El Salvador.

The following must be pointed out: The two Cubans Mr Hasenfus mentioned -- Max Gomez and Ramon Medina, whose telephone number is 235566 -- are CIA agents. They never flew on any of those flights but were in charge of the operation against our country. They decided when and where to fly, and what supplies would be provided, etc. They also were the supervisors of these men. The two Cubans were directly linked to one of the dead mercenaries, Mr Cooper, who lived in a safe house. In other words, the rest of the crew who participated in the operation did not know where they lived, with the exception of Mr Hasenfus, who lived in this house for some time. This house is located at 5272 Paseo General Escalon, telephone number 238931. We would also like to point out that Mr Hasenfus and the rest of the Americans who participated in this operation -- as many as 34 -- had only one telephone number to communicate with these gentlemen in case of need or some problem. We have determined the names of 34 foreigners who participated in this operation against our country. These are the names, which I will read now. [words indistinct]

Their last names are [all names as heard]: Noviski; Rice; Hayes; Schugmaan, S-c-h-u-g-m-a-a-n; G. Williams; G. Williams; [name indistinct]; Hermann; Van Haven; Wilburn; Burns; Hurt; McDermott; Wavra, W-a-v-r-a; Cummins; Phipps, P-h-i-p-p-s; Carson; Harrington, another Williams; Hydenrech, H-y-d-e-n-r-e-c-h; McNonald, like McDonald with an N instead of a D; Sim, with one M at the end; Victor; another G. Williams; [name indistinct]; Somtorn S-o-m-t-o-r-n; Lambert; [name indistinct]; Galusac, G-a-l-u-s-a-c; [name indistinct]; Huff, H-u-f-f; Day; Rohan R-o-h-a-n; Owen; and Hughes. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Radio Cadena SIN. My question to Wheelock: What will happen to the prisoner? Is he going to be tried? What will be the charges? What are you going to do with the bodies?

[Wheelock] First of all, the Nicaraguan Government will decide what to do with the prisoner. The bodies will be officially delivered at 1500 today to the U.S. Embassy.

[Reporter] Captain Wheelock, allow me to ask two or three questions. The president of El Salvador swore yesterday to high heaven that this is a Sandinist hoax, that the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, has denied everything. President Duarte also said he had a meeting with the High Command, which assured him we had nothing to do with this incident. Next, we would like to know your opinion about what Honduras said yesterday at the United Nations, to the effect that Nicaragua was a threat to Honduras and that it is going to have to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR. Now we learn about what took place at El Aguacate. My last question is, how can the airspace of Costa Rica be violated, especially when it claims to be neutral, yet it has not said anything about it? We would like to know your opinion about what I have asked.

[Wheelock] Regarding President Duarte's statements, we go by the evidence and not just the evidence on the Salvadoran Air Force. Let's just mention some of the other evidence. Here is a document on a letterhead of the Civil Aeronautic General Directorate of El Salvador, which has serial numbers 002491 and 002490. It is also strange that this flight schedule has nothing on it. This was kept that way so, that in case of a technical problem, they could land in any Central American country after filling out this blank flight schedule. Besides, the flights of the C-123K plane were controlled by radio by (?Fenamer) in El Salvador, according to the following itinerary. They would take off from El Salvador and make their first radio contact. As they approached Nicaragua, approximately 100 miles offshore, they would make another radio contact with El Salvador. As they entered Costa Rican territory they would make another radio check with Los Chiles Airport in Costa Rica. Then they would enter our territory to drop supplies to the counterrevolutionary forces. This evidence is also in our possession. In addition, we must also report the fact they made 18 local flights in Honduras. We have all the flights, times, days, and destinations. From El Aguacate to Rus Rus [Honduran town] and from El Aguacate to Mocoron, from Ilopango to El Aguacate, and from Ilopango to Mocoron. There were also flights from El Aguacate to our territory to supply the counterrevolutionary forces. I would also like to add that in San Salvador there is a hotel called Ramada Inn, which the Salvadoran news media know is where the CIA agents and employees stay. Mr Hasenfus was staying in room 211.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] to fly over Costa Rican territory, which claims to be neutral, Mr Arias [President Oscar Arias] even accuses us, with no reason whatsoever.

[Wheelock] John, I just said the 824 plane was using its radio to announce an approach to Costa Rican territory in Los Chiles airport. It announces, this is flight number such and such and we are approaching Costa Rican territory. Besides, in order to fly over any Central American country it must report the flight number and one must request permission.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] from THE WASHINGTON POST. I would like to know if in the documentation there is some paper or something that indicates in more detail who financed, who paid the rental for, or who purchased the plane, and if there is any documentation linking it directly to the U.S. Government?

[Wheelock] That is to say, I have just mentioned this is a covert operation of the CIA. No legal aviation company would be able to obtain from the Salvadoran Air Force an unrestricted pass. No legal aviation company would have a warehouse in a military base where there are over 89,000 pounds of weapons. [Words indistinct] the gentlemen who are working there are U.S. citizens. Mr Cooper, for instance, has been working for Air America since the 1960s. Mr Hasenfus also works for companies linked to the CIA and, as he himself said, he had been (?hired) to carry out the same type of CIA operations in Central America.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Wheelock] As they flew over the national territory, and the plane was hit by the rocket, a package fell and the parachute opened automatically. The other package was Mr Hasenfus himself.

[Reporter] Commander Wheelock, (?regarding the names), could you explain a bit more where you got the names, if there are any first names, and if those names appear in the flight plans? That is, did any of those 34 persons participate in the flights listed in the red books, or did they come to Nicaragua to make a delivery?

[Wheelock] I am taking a page at random. I have taken just any page, at random. Here it reads: 14 September 1986. Plane C-123K, registration number HP-824. Flight Ilopango-El Aguacate-El Aguacate-Ilopango. 10,000 pounds of weight. Crewmen...

[Unidentified translator -- in English] The crew members were, by their last names: Cooper, Hines, Gamelin, and Gutton.

[Reporter] These are additional names. These names are not in the list of 34.

[Wheelock] We got the 34 names from this notebook.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Wheelock] In addition, we are going to draw up a dossier and you will have access to all that documentation, without exception.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct], can you show us the cover of the book? [Words indistinct]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] from the Salvadoran news agency Notisal. My question is: On 25 July, in statements made by two contras of Cuban origin who were captured, mention was made of the involvement of the Salvadoran Government in this type of operation, when they said they had also been at Ilopango Airport and had been attended to by such officers as (Arevalo), (Brizzo), and (Castello). My question is: On this occasion, do you have any names of Salvadoran Government officials who were working directly in these operations?

[Wheeler] According to the information supplied by Mr Hasenfus, General Bustillo was directly in charge of Mr Cooper and also had direct links with Max Gomez and Ramon Medina.

[Pasos] Messrs newsmen. We want to know if all of you want to leave now because, as we can see, the time for questions is over and some are still waiting. Or, would you be kind enough to wait for us to declare the news conference ended?

[Wheeler] Some wish to leave...

[Unidentified reporter] Well, either all of us stay or the next time nobody will be allowed into this conference.

[Pasos] So, let us go on with those still waiting...

[Unidentified reporter] We will stay in the conference.

[Pasos] Let us hear from THE NEW YORK TIMES, please.

[Reporter] Captain Wheelock, you have told to [name indistinct] of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the plane's registration number had been changed to read HC-821, but later you said 824. Is it 821 or 824?

[Wheelock] 824.

[Same reporter] Another question, please. Can you describe the conditions in which the U.S. prisoner is being held? Is he sleeping? Is he eating? When will he be presented to a U.S. official, to the U.S. Embassy?

[Wheelock] Mr Hasenfus is being treated in the best possible way for a POW. Regarding your second question, the Nicaraguan Government will determine when Mr Hasenfus will be presented. We have already presented him to you.

[Pasos] Someone is asking under whose jurisdiction the U.S. prisoner is being held right now.

[Wheelock] The Interior Ministry.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] First: Because of the identification papers [words indistinct], who owned the plane? Second: Is there any document involving the U.S. Government? Third: What contra group was going to be supplied by this flight, and what has been learned about contra military operations?

[Wheelock] I believe you can find out who owns this plane better than we can. You could ask in El Salvador about where the company that Mr Hasenfus mentions is registered. If you decide to do that, you will find either there is no such company, there is a phony owner, or there is an owner who does not exist. This is why I insist this is a covert CIA operation.

Regarding your second question, they [the CIA] have dedicated themselves to supplying the FDN exclusively. They are doing this from El Salvador and Honduras.

[Pasos] We will take the last two questions from BARRICADA and ABC.

[Reporter] I am Guillermo Cortes, of BARRICADA. Capt Wheelock, I would appreciate it if you could answer the following questions: The U.S. Government has officially admitted it has 55 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. You have referred to 34 North Americans and to others whose names appear in the flight log of 14 September 1986. My question is: Is this an indication that the extent of the U.S. military presence in El Salvador is different from what they officially admit? Second: What do you say about the sudden departure of U.S. general consul to Nicaragua, Mr Donald Tyson, to his country and his return with the wife of the captured U.S. adviser? My third question is: When will the wife of the adviser be able to get in touch with him and what has she said upon arriving in Nicaragua.

[Pasos] Please repeat your first question.

[Cortes] The U.S. Government has officially admitted it has 55 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. You have referred to 34 and to others whose names appear in the flight log of 14 September of this year. Is this an indication that the extent of the U.S. military presence in El Salvador is much larger than what they officially admit?

[Wheelock] They can officially acknowledge having a certain number of advisers, but this number can be increased by having undercover units such as the person we have described. In any event, we would have to say the U.S. presence in El Salvador is much larger than what they admit.

Regarding Mr Hasenfus' wife, I believe all I could say would have to be based on what I have read in U.S. newspapers. She has said her husband works for, or is an employee of, the CIA. A U.S. television network wanted to interview the lady after she made this statement, but she has refused to give further details. This is the case, at least as far as that television network is concerned.

Mr Hasenfus has told us he has told his wife if anything ever happened to him at any time during the 20 or so years he has been doing this type of work for the CIA, that she should go to the highest level to secure help for him. We also know from the media she has spoken to the State Department.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Wheelock] I am not the best person to comment on this.

[Reporter] What did Hasenfus say when you asked him if he is working with the CIA?

[Wheelock] He has admitted he is a worker for the CIA.

[Reporter] Employee or worker?

[Wheelock] Worker. That was the word he used. As far as we are concerned, this constitutes absolute, strong, and tangible proof of the CIA's participation -- therefore, participation of the U.S. Government and the U.S. Executive Branch -- in the illegal and covert operation against our country. This is also a violation of the U.S. laws.

[Pasos] We will accept one more question. After the next question, the news conference will be over.

[Elliott] My name is Chris Elliott and I work for THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS. Will you allow Mrs Hasenfus to visit her husband? How would you describe Mr Hasenfus' attitude? Is he cooperating with you? What does he have to say about his situation? Who paid him? Who gave the money, how was he paid?

[Wheelock] I will begin by answering your last question. One of the things seen in the covert operations carried out by the CIA is that the people participating in those operations get paid at home. His money was sent directly to a bank in his hometown, the Pespigo Bank of Wisconsin.

[Question indistinct]

[Translator -- in English] Marinette Branch.

[Reporter] Who sent the money?

[Translator -- in English] We are not sure who made the deposit.

[Elliott] How is he feeling? What does he think about all this and is he cooperating with you?

[Wheelock] He is in a difficult situation. He is a mercenary who was shot out of the sky. He has cooperated with us and he is in good condition.

[Translator -- in English] We understand that his wife will have access to him.

[Wheelock] Thank you.

Hasenfus on 'Similar Flights'

PA091905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1836 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (AFP) -- American citizen Eugene Hasenfus, who was captured on Monday by the EPS in southeastern Nicaragua, after a plane carrying military supplies for the "contras" was shot down, stated here today he has carried out 10 similar flights: four from the El Aguacate Base in Honduras, and six from the Ilopango Base in El Salvador.

The prisoner, who was presented on Thursday to the press said the flights in which he participated were coordinated in El Salvador by two Cuban-born Americans who work for the CIA, and he identified them as Max Gomez and Ramon Medina.

He said the flights he carried out from El Aguacate went directly to Nicaragua, while the other flights taking off from El Salvador headed south by the Pacific coastline, entered Costa Rican airspace, and from there entered Nicaragua.

Hasenfus said he had been hired by the Incorporated Air Services Enterprise [empresa servicios aereos incorporados], whose offices are reportedly in the Southern Air Transport, linked to the CIA. He disclosed he was paid $3,000 monthly, plus expenses.

He added he was contacted for these Central American flights by William Cooper, an old friend, who was the pilot killed when the C-123 plane was shot down.

Bodies Given to U.S. Embassy

PA092338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The bodies of two U.S. citizens, who were flying an aircraft belonging to counterrevolutionary groups that was shot down by Sandinist forces over Nicaragua's southeastern jungle Sunday, were delivered to the U.S. Embassy here this afternoon.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials delivered the bodies of William Cooper and Wallace Blaine Sawyer to U.S. diplomats. The U.S. Embassy, yesterday, requested that the bodies and personal belongings of the two be returned. The Embasssy had also asked to speak with Eugene Hasenfus, another U.S. citizen aboard the C-123 aircraft. He had escaped by parachuting when the aircraft was hit by a surface-to-air missile.

On Wednesday, the U.S. Government voiced its displeasure over what it described as the Sandinist government's refusal to comply with the requests.

Nevertheless, the bodies of Cooper and Sawyer were returned today. It has also been reported that Hasenfus' wife, who has arrived in Managua, could meet her husband soon.

UNO Vows To Continue Fight

PA100139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The leadership of the Southern Front of the antiSandinist Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] promised today to continue fighting to overthrow the Managua government despite the EPS downing of a plane.

The commanders of UNO-Southern Front, headed by Fernando [El Negro] Chamorro, stressed they will continue the struggle despite the loss of a C-123 cargo plane and the aid to troops that it carried. In a statement distributed in this capital today, Chamorro and seven other commanders offered "their blood and lives" to forge a democracy in Nicaragua.

"We call for the aid of the democrats and private groups of the world," just as "the communists of Managua receive the aid of all the communists," the antiSandinist commanders noted.

The document emphasized there are 4,000 Nicaraguans fighting in their country's southern, central, and eastern regions and that they have 25,000 square kilometers under their control where they move around "with banners of freedom, their own values, and independence."

According to the communique, the case of the plane that was downed Sunday by Sandinist soldiers in Nicaragua's southern mountains, 40 km from the border with Costa Rica, is being used by the FSLN to frighten the democracies.

ORTEGA SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES TO GDR, DPRK

PA091919 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, President Daniel Ortega sent a message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR. The message sent on behalf of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government and people stressed the friendship between the two countries.

President Ortega recently visited the GDR, where he awarded Companero Erich Honecker the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order at the highest grade, the Battle of San Jacinto.

Commander Ortega also sent a message to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the FSLN and its members, acknowledges the solidarity of principles provided to Nicaragua.

GORBACHEV TO DISCUSS NICARAGUA, SDI AT SUMMIT

FL092159 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1815 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Soviet officials said today that during this weekend's meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, Iceland, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will stress the need for political solutions to regional problems. In statements made to the press in Reykjavik, Nicolay (Schilling), official of the CPSU Central Committees, aid Gorbachev will have much to say on regional matters, such as the problem of Nicaragua, when he meets with President Reagan. If we do not find a method for peacefully settling those conflicts, it will become a catastrophe, said the CPSU leader.

Nevertheless, the major emphasis during the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. leader this weekend in Reykjavik will be to reach a disarmament agreement. Less than 72 hours from the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavic, Soviet press agencies report that the main source of friction during that meeting is the U.S. program known as star wars. However, everything seems to indicate that this weekend's working meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev will achieve an understanding on some topics, said the sources.

Soviet press agencies say the White House has been manipulating to reduce expectations from the meeting by placing the topic of arms limitation on the last page [of newspapers]. The information campaign carried out in Washington insists that the star wars program is not negotiable. U.S. officials have stressed that Ronald Reagan will remain firm during his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev on his program to militarize space.

Reagan Remarks 'Barrier'

PA091829 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Ronald Reagan is acting like a bad player whose card up his sleeve can be seen by everyone with regard to such an important matter for humanity's future as disarmament. Any well-intentioned politician would hold back statements just a few days before the Reykjavik meeting, such as the ones recently made by the head of the White House before the most conservative U.S. political sectors.

The reports do not give details on the president's audience, but that is a simple matter to find out. Who pressures the hardest for Reagan to keep his promise to develop the arms race to unexpected levels? First, the U.S. military industrial complex tycoons and all who in one way or another represent their interest in the yankee government. Let us start, for example, with Caspar Weinberger, responsible for the Pentagon, or Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, a furious militarist in a post that requires a sensible and sensitive man.

Despite Secretary of State George Shultz' ambiguous statement about the possibility of reaching an agreement in Reykjavik on ending nuclear testing, Reagan, the former actor, a few days ago categorically denied that an agreement will be reached that could affect the star wars program or the continuation of nuclear testing.

All experts agree that these two aspects are the center of differences and international security. All seems to indicate that the only thing Ronald Reagan will give in to in Reykjavik is a reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe, an initiative proposed by the USSR years ago and that now the White House brandishes as its own.

If in the end an advance is made, no one will downplay its importance; if, however, nuclear explosions continue -- even though atomic weapons are reduced to a minimum worldwide, not only in Europe -- sooner rather than later new weapons 1,000 times more deadly than the present ones would appear, and then humanity would face a very dangerous crossroad.

Reagan's speech to the country's most conservative circles is not the only barrier that Washington has placed before the success of the Reykjavik meeting. In just 2 weeks the Pentagon has chalked-up several actions that go against the climate that should prevail before an event of the magnitude that will take place on 11 and 12 October. The Pentagon put into service a few days ago the new B1-B airplane, capable of transporting 24 nuclear bombs, 22 surface-to-air missiles [as heard], and other weapons. The Air Force carried out a test on the (ASAT), antisatellite missile, and anti-Soviet maneuvers were carried out off the Soviet coast in the Sea of Okhotsk, which were not reported, as the Stockholm conference requires.

This background, plus Reagan's statements, radically contradict the position that the USSR and its highest leader will take to the capital of Iceland. The USSR will emphasize ending research for space militarization and prohibiting nuclear tests, which represent long-range planning toward detente and international security.

U.S. ADVISERS OF CUBAN ORIGIN COORDINATE FLIGHTS

FL100134 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Two U.S. military advisers of Cuban origin are coordinating flights from El Salvador to supply weapons to counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua. This was reported in Managua by Eugene Hasenfus, pilot of a U.S. plane shot down Sunday when it violated Nicaraguan air space, when he was presented to the press. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the shooting down of the plane contradicts Reagan's statements that the mercenaries are active freedom fighters. [passage omitted]

U.S. ROLE IN DOWNED PLANE INCIDENT VIEWED

PA091452 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[By Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] A veritable wave of denials by the U.S. Government currently envelopes the capture in Nicaragua of the U.S. pilot Eugene Hasenfus, [whose plane was] downed on Monday as it attempted to supply the counterrevolutionary forces. The suspicious initial silence was followed by a string of denials that span across the broadest range of the ridiculous.

First, it is recalled that upon being captured by EPS troops, Hasenfus admitted being an adviser to the Salvadoran military and a member of the CIA; this was confirmed by his family. In addition, the documents seized in the airplane showed that the pilot and copilot, who were killed in the crash, were U.S. advisers in El Salvador, whose identification cards allowed them free access to the Ilopango military base.

However, the CIA and various U.S. Government officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz, have denied that the captured pilot is a CIA member, while the Pentagon has gone so far as to deny that Hasenfus is an active duty military man. Other sources close to the Reagan administration have claimed that the aircraft was manned by U.S. mercenaries financed by a foreign government. In any case, it is more than proven that U.S. active duty servicemen have been training their Salvadoran peers for years. It is also proven that the CIA is widely involved in all the obscure aspects of the Central American war.

The downing of this U.S. plane over Nicaraguan territory has made conspicuous the beginning of the large-scale U.S. plans against Nicaragua, which indicate direct aggression. Also, this new military escalation by the current U.S. Government has already claimed its first U.S. victims.

U.S.-CARIBBEAN 'MILITARY OPERATION' NOTED

FL091653 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The United States has begun a high-scale military operation in the Caribbean with the alleged purpose of halting drug trafficking, CBS Television Network has reported. The maneuver, which will be conducted along the Colombian Caribbean coast, the entire Gulf of Mexico, and the Berbudas in the northern part of the Antillian Arch, is coordinated by U.S. Vice President George Bush. CBS explained it includes U.S. military forces and Coast Guard. The report also indicates that five area countries -- Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Venezuela, Bahamas, and Panama -- are supporting the operation, but that Mexico refused to participate. However, it does not specify how those countries are supporting such an operation.

U.S. INTENDS TO STOP 'STRUGGLE' AGAINST PINOCHET

PA091501 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Chile's Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front reported in Havana that the United States intends to put a stop to the struggle of the Chilean people against the Pinochet dictatorship. The front gave assurances that the growing force of the opposition would not allow Washington's plan to go through.

These statements were made by Roberto Torres, the front's foreign representative, at a press conference. He stressed that the solution for Chile has been found in the level of political struggle, the people's military advances, and understanding among the opposition. Torres went on to say that the fall of the regime was an essential element in gaining ground through a democratic process, and he spoke out in favor of an eventual constituent assembly in which all sectors would be represented. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front representative, who is touring Latin America and Europe, said that in that organization there are Chileans of different persuasions and ideologies, including military men, united to overthrow Pinochet's regime.

JUVENTUD REBELDE CRITICIZES U.S.-BRAZIL TRADE

PA091326 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

["What the Press Has To Say" Feature]

[Text] Pharisaism is one of the main characteristics of Washington's economic policy. According to Cuban columnist Nicanor Leon Cotayo, in an article published in the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, this can be shown in its relations with Brazil.

Under the title "What Is the Value of Reagan's Recent Letter to Sarney," the columnist says that the U.S. Government has taken another step forward in its poorly disguised commercial war against Brazil. The article quotes Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, who announced that President Reagan has postponed until 31 December the decision to take commercial reprisals against Brazil. However, on 16 September, U.S. Government officials said that Yeutter sent a secret letter to Reagan recommending the implementation of restrictive measures if the Brazilian Government did not reform economic clauses that do not benefit the United States.

Nicanor Leon Cotayo writes that Brazil, exercising a sovereign right, decided in 1984 to pass a bill reserving for 8 years the domestic computer market for Brazil's products and computer industry. According to the article, Reagan should have decided 72 hours ago if Brazil was going to be sanctioned or not. However, even the postponement of a decision was not well-received by the Brazilian authorities, who thought that the issue had been definitely resolved.

According to the Spanish news agency EFE, the JUVENTUD REBELDE article says that the Brazilian Government did not conceal its optimism in hoping for a favorable White House decision regarding its interests. However, adds Nicolas Cotaryo in his article, in addition to postponing its reprisals against Brazil until the end of the year, Washington reserved the right to report to GATT its plans to suspend concessions on matters of tariffs granted to several Brazilian products. Cotayo's article on the economic relations between Brazil and the United States says that the U.S. decision to abolish custom tariff privileges to Brazil would affect its orange juice, leather shoes, and steel industries, which represented 32 percent of Brazil's exports to the United States in 1984.

Just a few hours ago, the Brazilian magazine (?VEJA) published an interview with Ronald Reagan in which the yankee president stated that economic relations between his country and Brazil are extremely complex. On referring to the Brazilian decision regarding its computer industry, the article carried by JUVENTUD REBELDE says that the U.S. President said that market exclusiveness is an inadequate means to promote development.

On 3 October in Brasilia, a letter from Reagan to President Jose Sarney was published which said, among other things: Brazil and the United States are two countries which share the real meaning of friendship. What friendship, the article published by JUVENTUD REBELDE asks.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION SAFETY MEETING BEGINS

FL071929 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cubana Airlines is presiding over an international meeting on aviation safety of the airlines that signed the Berlin agreements. This meeting is being held at Havana's Atlantico Hotel within the framework of the 10th anniversary of the Barbados crime in which 73 people were killed aboard a Cubana Airlines aircraft that was caused by a sabotage conducted by imperialist-paid assassins.

Aeroflot from the Soviet Union, Balkan from Bulgaria, Interflug from the GDR, Lot from Poland, Malev from Hungary, and CSA from CSSR, are the airline enterprises participating in the meeting.

Experiences will be exchanged between specialists, and agreements will be reached on noise control, and the reduction of flight-time limits of trips across the Atlantic Ocean. Practical measures to prevent accidents will also be discussed.

CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

FL082016 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1828 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Enrique Anavitarte, director of the Cuban National Institute of Housing, has concluded a visit to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, with good results in expanding cooperation in the area of construction. The Cuban official signed a protocol with (Milos Panitski), president of the Construction Materials Institute of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, creating a basis for future bilateral cooperation in construction.

GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEMEDO ARRIVES

FL090059 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign minister of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Julio Semedo, arrived in Havana this afternoon on an official and friendly visit. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member, welcomed Semedo, who will be in our country through 16 October.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO IRAN -- Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i today received in Teheran the new Cuban ambassador to Iran, Isidro Contreras Perez. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct PA]

BRAZILIAN, PHILIPPINE AMBASSADORS -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has accepted the credentials of Brazilian Ambassador to Cuba Italo Zappa and Philippine Ambassador to Cuba Ophelia Gonzalez. [Summary] [Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86 FL]

BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH CONGO EXTENDED -- The Cuban and Congolese foreign ministries today agreed to extend the bilateral cooperation plan that expired 9 May 1986. Considering the productive results achieved from the cooperation plan, the two countries decided to extend the agreement 2 more years from the date of expiration. [Text] [Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86 FL]

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY 'ABUSES'

FL091333 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The former Armed Forces secretary, Vice Admiral (Victor) Barjan Mufdi [as heard] yesterday assured that no case of abuse committed in military facilities went unpunished. He indicated that each case was adequately investigated and the suspects were taken to the appropriate courts. Within this framework, Barjan Mufdi requested President Joaquin Balaguer's retirement in a letter he sent to the head of state.

The decree which relieved Barjan Mudfi from his post indicated that the measure was taken because of abuses taking place in some of the country's military facilities.

In his letter to Dr Balaguer, the high-level military officer noted that when he assumed the post of secretary of the armed forces his aim was to increase the discipline, respect and honor of military organizations. He said there are some actions conducted by subordinates that escape the control and knowledge of top commands at the time they are carried out.

Retired General Reinstated

FL091606 Sango Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Dr Joaquin Balaguer has ordered the reinstatement of retired General Hector Garcia Tejada into the National Army active duty and immediately assigned him to the first brigade command post. In Article 2, of the Decree No 295, the president indicates that this [word indinstinct] is effective immediately. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATED -- The police and government security organs have detained two Colombians, one Costa Rican, and one Dominican accused of possessing 50 kg of cocaine valued at $17 million pesos. The drug was in the trunk of a vehicle parked in front of a restaurant on 27th February Avenue in Santo Domingo. It was sent from Colombia and was going to be transported to New York by residents from that area who frequently visit the country. The drug was to be transported in quantities of two and three kg. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 5 FL]

COCAINE SEIZED -- The district attorney has said he never imagined the country was being used by international drug traffickers with big loads, such as the 360 kilos of cocaine seized at Santo Domingo's Isabelita subdivision. Dr (Prinfugal) said he hoped the arrested Colombians and Dominicans will not be released and that all the force of the law falls on them. The district attorney made some remarks when the police were showing the press the cocaine cargo worth some $500 million. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 8 Oct 86 FL]

VILLAGERS EVACUATE AFTER BRUNSWIJK ATTACK

FL092121 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Villagers from Bigiston on the Marowijne River have been evacuated from the village after the attack last Sunday [5 October] morning by members of the Brunswijk Gang. Some 15 captains and (bashops) from villages in eastern Suriname ordered [as heard] Paramaribo seeking government protection for the areas in which they live.

During a meeting with the press yesterday, they declared that the terrorist actions by the Brunswijk Gang have totally disrupted the economic development of the region. [passage omitted]

All of the 5,000 villages of Bigiston have been temporarily evacuated to a community center on the French island of (Portau) where since 1975 an (Amer) Indian settlement was established. The other part of the people left for Albina.

INFIGHTING REPORTEDLY SPLITS BRUNSWIJK GANG

FL092237 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Infightings in the Brunswijk Gang have led to a split which resulted in some members fleeing to (Cayenne) under the leadership of (Chris Mahabir). However, on Monday night, (Mahabir) was out on a plane to Paris by the French Guianese authorities for causing public disorders. He was part of the (?brain) trust of the Brunswijk Gang and masterminded several terrorist attacks in the Marowijne area. Hand grenades were recently thrown at the house in the French Guianese capital where (Mahabir) was suspected to be in hiding.

TWO PATAMACCA COMPANY HOSTAGES RELEASED

FL092248 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Two of the five functionaries of the Patamacca (?palm) oil project, who have been taken hostage by the Brunswijk Gang, have been released. They are Messrs (Berenstein) and (Holluck). (Relum), Sanchez, and (Aurrestenstone) are in the meantime still being held hostage by the gang who attacked the company and set fires in the area over the last weekend.

In a statement, the Patamacca Workers' Organization has expressed its disgust over the terrorist actions by the gang which brought enormous damage to the production process and the economy of the country as a whole. The statement continued that Patamacca had a special meaning to the workers since it was financed, set up, and further developed by Suriname after the suspension of Dutch development aid.